MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2715 — THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890. — SIX DOLLAR PER QUARTER

DEATH.

On the 7th instant, at the Peak Hospital, Hongkong, EDWARD GEORGE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890.

PRISON REFORMS.

I.

THE unofficial members of the Legislative Council had quite a field day at the meeting of the Finance Committee held last Friday. The Estimates were under consideration and it was on the vexed Gaol Extension vote that the people's (?) representatives met the official phalanx in battle array. A sum of $140,000 had been set down,—$100,000 of which amount were assumed to be required next year, but as neither the Acting Colonial Secretary nor any of his colleagues, not even the Surveyor General, could specifically explain what this money was wanted for, nothing else but opposition to such an unsatisfactory and unbusiness-like proposition was reasonably possible. And, gratifying to relate, for once the 'unofficials,' if not altogether of one mind, were unanimous at the poll. The discussion, it hardly reached the dignity of a debate, was chiefly interesting in exposing the complete ignorance of the whole of the Committee in the salient details of what has for the last dozen years been one of the leading problems of local politics. That, of course, is no new feature in the conduct of fiscal affairs in the colony, but it is nevertheless deserving of some attention.

The Acting Colonial Secretary in explaining why this vote had been included in the Estimates stated that so long ago as 1883 the Secretary of State had recognised the necessity for a new gaol and, although with some reluctance had consented to a temporary postponement, wished it to be distinctly understood that the work could not be indefinitely postponed. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, according to Mr. DEANE, had taken great personal interest in the matter, and as his opinion was that the manner in which prisoners were crowded in the cells was scandalous and would be dangerous in the event of any epidemic breaking out, he had submitted two separate projects to Lord KNUTSFORD as a solution of the difficulty—namely:—(1) To extend the present Gaol by including the Magistracy and a portion of the compound of the Central Police Station, or (2) to erect a new block of buildings somewhere on the Pok-fu-lum Road at West Point. Whilst awaiting for the Secretary of State's decision between these two proposals, the item of $140,000 had been included in the Estimates in order to provide for the result of such decision. As neither of these schemes apparently found favour with the unofficial members, and as the selection of either one of them is certain to be strenuously opposed, it is much to be regretted that Mr. DEANE did not see fit, or was unable to fully explain under what circumstances the Secretary of State had arrived at the absolute decision in 1883 that a new and enlarged prison for Hongkong must be gone on with in spite of the combined opposition of almost every class in the colony. The proposal for a new gaol was one of the pet projects of Governor HENNESSY, who held what were then considered the most enlightened views on prison reform, and there can, we think, be no doubt that the opposition to the large expenditure recommended ten or eleven years ago was mainly instigated by that powerful clique who worked so industriously to make the outside world believe that his Excellency and his policy were all but universally unpopular with the people of Hongkong. This journal took a decided stand on the question at issue, and from that we have never wavered. We could not then, and we cannot now, recognise the special advantages claimed for the vaunted separate system, and while recognising that a gaol built for the criminal classes of a population of under a hundred thousand persons was quite inadequate to meet the requirements of double that number, we opposed the expenditure of half a million dollars on a fad that was based on mistaken philanthropy. It was Governor HENNESSY's influential representations that were responsible for the Secretary of State's despatch dated the 15th October, 1883, and, as both times and opinions have changed greatly since then, we feel justified in thinking that a fresh statement of our gaol requirements would probably convince Lord KNUTSFORD that a new gaol on the lines laid down by his predecessor (Lord Derby) would prove an expensive mistake.

Mr. J. J. KESWICK opposed the vote on the substantial grounds that the colony is not in a position to afford such excessive expenditure and that the present gaol is ample for all requirements. The tax-payers must be glad to find this gentleman proving himself such an ardent advocate of financial economy and retrenchment, and departing from those ancient traditions which saddled the colony with the costly and unproductive Causeway Bay reclamation and sundry other similar 'white elephants.' Mr. KESWICK, however, is quite sound on finance; and as he plainly stated, there are no grounds whatever for anticipating any increase in our revenue but rather the other way, and our expenditure is steadily moving upwards. It would have been just as well, and must have enhanced the value of his opinions, if the honorable member had taken the trouble to make himself personally acquainted with Victoria Gaol before taking part in such an important controversy, but that ommission can be set aside as a mere matter of detail. Members of Council who only represent themselves can hardly with fairness be expected to bother themselves about any outside interests. That is one of the special beauties of our present system of selecting Hongkong's unofficial 'honorables,' and it is worthy of imitation elsewhere—at Chinese Kowloon, Macao, or somewhere. Mr. T. H. WHITEHEAD, who seconded the proposition for the rejection of the vote, did not add much to the value of the discussion; he believed that two Commissions had sat in connection with the gaol extension, but had not seen their reports, which, he thought, ought to have been placed on the table so that the members could have seen what their recommendations were. We think if the junior member had been anxious to make himself acquainted with these recommendations that it was a very easy matter to apply for the reports at the Colonial Secretary's office. The opposition of Mr. C. P. CHATER was at once practical and comprehensible; he simply declined, as a business man, to support a vote of a large sum of public money for an unknown or at least undecided purpose; he wanted to have it explained what buildings were to be erected and at what cost, and as no explanations had been made he objected to voting in the dark. Although a member of the latest Gaol Commission, Mr. CHATER made no reference to his experiences as a commissioner nor of the opinions he had formed, which favors the assumption that he is not opposed to some clearly defined and reasonable measure of reform.

It was now time for an official expression of opinion, and the Acting Attorney General (Mr. E. J. ACKROYD), who was Chairman of the Commission, submitted his views. As the honorable and learned gentleman could not remember whether it was in 1886 or 1887 that the Commission commenced its labours, it is evident the conclusions then arrived at had not caused him any very serious misgivings. Mr. ACKROYD remembered that several recommendations were made to the Government, principally the use of the lash, in order to diminish the number of inmates in the Gaol, but the Secretary of State refused to sanction wholesale flogging, and so far as the speaker knew the number of prisoners had not diminished. The worthy Attorney General felt so little interest in the subject that he never inquired whether the daily average of prisoners had increased or diminished; but he was quite certain some punishment more deterrent than those now in vogue should be applied to Chinese, and that there was nothing more requisite and necessary than an extension of the Gaol. The "more deterrent" punishment indicated was solitary confinement, which Dr. HO KAI, who opposed the vote on the broad ground that such expenditure was unnecessary, asserted was no punishment at all to the ordinary Chinese criminal, an assertion that is fully borne out by the only evidence available, the experiences of the officers of the Gaol and the admissions of Chinese who have been subjected to this form of confinement. With Europeans the result is entirely different; solitary confinement in total darkness means to a European who has not been hardened and degraded to the level of the brute, a rapid road to insanity and suicide; but that question can be left over for future consideration, as it is the Chinese difficulty that blocks the way at present. Mr. RYRIE favored gaol extension, to some extent, but considered the amount set down as too large. Considering that the Acting Colonial Treasurer (Mr. H. E. WODEHOUSE) has been a police magistrate for a number of years, he might reasonably have been expected to know more about gaol matters, than was evidenced by his remarks; but one suggestion he threw out, although by no means original, is certainly worthy of some attention; Mr. WODEHOUSE would like to see some system introduced by means of which what he calls municipal prisoners, that is hawkers, breakers of the Opium ordinances, and petty offenders generally, should be separated from real criminals. This suggestion was supported by the Acting Registrar General (Mr. MITCHELL-INNES), who said he saw no reason why these classes of criminals should not be separated, and then stated that as a matter of fact they are so separated. As Mr. MITCHELL-INNES acted as Superintendent of Victoria Gaol for one year he ought to know something about the prison system—if that unfortunate memory of his could only be relied on. That so-called municipal offenders and the worst species of criminals might be kept separated to some considerable extent is likely enough, but that they are as a matter of fact kept separate, as the Acting Registrar General contended, is a wide stretch of that distinguished officer's imagination. The unfortunate who gets three or six months' hard labour for gambling, or being concerned in an extensive opium plant, is exactly on the same footing as the criminal who has been convicted of larceny; between the misdemeanant and the felon the prison rules make no distinction. Mr. MITCHELL-INNES is of opinion that solitary confinement is a deterrent even to Chinese, but the value of that opinion is greatly reduced when we find that his authority for it is merely "because it almost stands to reason that a man after his day's labour would much sooner have a pleasant chat with his comrades than be locked up alone with ghosts and the other inhabitants of the unseen world in whose existence the Chinese believe." And the honorable gentleman's memory is again at fault when he assured the Committee that everyone who goes into gaol wears gaol clothes; he forgot that first-class misdemeanants and debtors wear their own garments, and are allowed to provide their own meals if they so desire. After some further discussion a division was taken on the motion to omit the vote, and resulted in a defeat for the Government by a majority of one.

II.

IT had better be frankly recognised at once both by the unofficial members of Council and the public that an extension of Victoria Gaol is not merely desirable but absolutely necessary. The carrying out of this work is inevitable, and therefore, instead of combining together in a factious opposition to the Government that is certain to prove futile, a policy should be followed having for its aim the requisite additions to the gaol at the lowest possible expenditure consistent with efficiency. In the first place let it be clearly shown what prison reforms the altered character of the colony and of the times we live in require, and then a decision can be arrived at as to the best means to meet such requirements. We do not recommend any further purposeless inquiries by a specially appointed Commission, as we are very strongly of the Acting Governor's opinion that reference to a Commission generally means the indefinite shelving of any measure submitted to an ordeal that in Hongkong has almost invariably proved most unsatisfactory. Besides, the labours and recommendations of the Commission presided over by the Hon. E. J. ACKROYD are on record, and if they ever were of any value, there is no reason to suppose that it can have materially depreciated. The condition of the gaol to-day is very much the same as it was four years ago—at all events so far as the *pros* and *cons* of the proposed extension scheme are concerned—, and any other detailed information that may be thought necessary can either be supplied from official sources or obtained by independent inquiries.

Victoria Gaol was built when the population of this colony numbered about one half what it is estimated at present, and at a time when nobody could possibly foresee the wonderful progress the city has made as a commercial emporium and as a popular Chinese settlement and place of residence. Increased population of course means a proportionate increase in the criminal classes, and for this latter section of our community extraordinary facilities have of late years been offered by cheap steamboat fares to the Ishmaelites of Canton and the surrounding country to flood Hongkong in countless hordes. And it must be remembered that nothing has been done to provide additional gaol accommodation for this greatly increased and ever increasing wave of crime. No doubt, as has been warmly urged on many occasions, it does seem somewhat hard that the rate-payers of this colony should be heavily taxed to keep in order and provide board and lodging for the scum and rascaldom of the Kwangtung province; but this is nevertheless one of the duties and responsibilities of every enlightened government, and, however unfortunate, we must accept the situation as it stands, or until some efficient remedy can be found to lessen its worst effects. We can congratulate ourselves on one thing which should not be lost sight of by the Legislative Council when discussing this prison problem, and that is the extraordinary freedom the colony has enjoyed until quite lately from any large amount of very serious crime; the vast majority of offences against the law have been and continue to be of a comparatively trivial character, and it may become a question for serious consideration whether it would not be sound policy to deal with such offenders in quite a different fashion to the ordinary hard and fast rule of so many months' or years' imprisonment at hard labour. On reference it will be found that Mr. ACKROYD's Commission made several recommendations to the Government with a view of decreasing the number of prisoners in gaol, some of which, as we pointed out in reviewing their Report at the time, were well worthy of adoption, whilst others, and especially the almost wholesale adoption of flogging, cannot be too severely condemned. Imprisonment for debt is nothing short of barbarous in this enlightened age, and should at once be abolished, not only nominally but in fact. Simple offenders against the Opium Ordinances, ought not to be dealt with as hardened criminals and relegated to hard labour and the society of gaol-birds; confiscation of the drug seized and a small fine would in the vast majority of cases amply meet the requirements of justice, and would prove no real hardship to the Opium Farmer, whose rights must of course be adequately protected. Gambling is responsible for a large number of convictions, and here also there is room for improvement. It is unquestionable that sly gaming houses, so-called clubs, have caused a lot of mischief among Chinese servants, coolies, etc.; but it ought not to be overlooked that the Government is mainly responsible for having allowed the nuisance to be carried on for so long unchecked, and that this form of gambling would be in full swing now but for the initiative taken by this journal. And it is sufficient in dealing with these houses to punish only the principals; there is no justification and no necessity for swamping the gaol with crowds of wretched Chinese, born gamblers, who only did what is almost universally done by foreigners day after day without interference. Fine the gaming house keepers as heavily as their means will allow and put them in the stocks for a spell if thought advisable, but summarily put a stop to what is nothing but a wholesale manufacture of criminals. Unlicensed hawkers and other itinerants and the various sorts of mendicants so prevalent in the poorer districts, should either be left alone under ordinary police supervision, or sent about their business after a night's incarceration in the cells at the Central Station. To treat these unfortunates as criminals, considering the circumstances of life in this colony, is worse than a blunder, it is almost a crime. There are various other classes of minor offenders who could be effectively disposed of without either resorting to brutal flogging or imprisonment, and by means which are well within reach of the authorities, if they will only take the trouble to adopt and properly work out an entirely new system. Our local would-be prison reformers would seem to be unable to get beyond the infliction of punishments sufficiently harsh to be what they call deterrent, forgetting that prevention is always better than cure, and that the most effectual method of repressing crime is to prevent it by every possible means. Once a gaol-bird always a criminal is an adage that is only too true in Hongkong as the prison records incontestably prove.

There are about six hundred prisoners in Victoria Gaol at the present time, which is considerably over the average, although the present writer remembers paying a visit of inspection during the *régime* of the late Mr. M. S. TONNOCHY, when the number totalled something like seven hundred. But even the smaller aggregate is by far too many for the accommodation available, in fact it is not too much to say that from three to four hundred crowd the gaol. It is a common saying that our prison is too good for Chinese and not good enough for foreigners; but like a great many more common sayings this one is subject to considerable qualification. No fair comparison can be drawn between Victoria Gaol and the filthy, evil-smelling dens that serve the purpose of prisons in Canton or any other Chinese city, any more than there can be between British and Chinese civilisation; but in any case we should not be likely to model our prison system on that of our Celestial neighbours, and have simply to consider what reform is required to make things right from a British point of view. No definite and satisfactory decision as to the proposed gaol extension can be arrived at until the Government has submitted a detailed plan of its proposals with full particulars as to cost, etc., and then there should be no great trouble in arriving at a practical solution of the difficulty. But unless imprisonment for debt is to be abolished, a new ward for debtors will be indispensable—there is none now in existence and over a dozen men who have committed no crime and are only imprisoned because they have been unfortunate in business, are crowded into a wretched place with accommodation for about half the number; there is no ward for first-class misdemeanants, and persons on remand, that is persons who are by an amusing legal fiction accounted innocent until they are found guilty, have to put up with the discomforts of ordinary prisoners. A new and greatly enlarged hospital is urgently needed, with proper quarters for the medical officer and his staff who at present live outside the gaol. The warders' and turnkeys' quarters are also sadly deficient, and in many other respects there is only too much room for fault finding. Still, as it is the duty of the Government to submit their detailed proposals to the Legislative Council, and as that has not yet been done, the opposition of the unofficial members to the $140,000 vote was fully justified and must surely have been anticipated. However, it is not to any scheme of gaol extension that we must look for the repression of crime and the number of prisoners; that can only be accomplished by reasonable and sensible laws, suitably adapted to the peculiar necessities of the colony, and carried out with the utmost prudence and moderation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

H. M. S. *Leander* left Yokohama on the 1st instant *en route* for Port Hamilton, to go through her prize firing.

THE seed of Borneo tobacco has been tried on the Nilgiris, up to an elevation of 8,000 feet, and has done well. Batavia seed germinated badly.

By the death at home of Mr. T. T. Ferguson of Chefoo, the name of one of the ablest and best-known men in China will soon be consigned to oblivion. He took an especial interest in political affairs in China, of which his knowledge was both wide and deep, and as long as he remained in China he was a constant and valued contributor to the public Press. He was Consul for Belgium at Chefoo, Consular Agent for France, and Vice-Consul for Russia and for Spain, until the time of his finally leaving for home.

THE Imperial Commissioners who were expected here, says the *Foochow Echo*, some time ago, to investigate the trouble between the Viceroy and the Tartar General, had, according to native papers, arrived at Shanghai on the 5th November last, and left the same day for this port, overland, so they are hourly expected. Six members of the Board of Punishments accompany them. It is indeed a wonder, that they should elect to travel by land when there is at present every facility and comfort for travel by sea. The Imperial Government own some very fine steamers, any one of which could be placed at their services, but old custom again steps in and the land route wins the day.

THE Chinese Photographic Enlarging Company have recently enlarged two photographs of H. E. Li Hung Chang and they were forwarded to his Excellency a few days ago. The photos have been enlarged to nearly lifesize—6 feet 1½ inches by 2½ feet wide, by 14 inches depth of chest—and are said to be A. 1. likenesses of the great original.

A TELEGRAM was received here on the 9th inst. by the Superintendent of the P. & O. stating that the Company's steamship *Hongkong* while on her homeward bound voyage, had gone aground badly ashore in the Red Sea on the 8th inst. A portion of the cargo had to be jettisoned and assistance was being sent to the aid of the distressed vessel.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was held at Tokio on the 1st inst. in the office of the company. The receipts for the year were $5,962,324·41, of which $1,112,500 were set apart as a dividend for the year, to be declared at the rate of 11 per cent per annum, $19,128,738 being carried forward to the next account.

THE Directors of the Japanese National Steamship Company (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) have come forward in a remarkably liberal manner to relieve the distressed widow and children of the late Captain Frahm who was lost while in command of the ill-fated steamer the *Musashi Maru*, at the time of her total loss off the south coast of Japan during a typhoon in October last. $2,000 was the amount of a cheque enclosed in a thoughtfully written letter of condolence to the widow, while substantial sums were presented to the relatives of other foreigners who were lost at the same time while in the Company's service. Seeing that the Yusen Kaisha bears the total loss of the wreck of the *Musashi Maru*—the vessel was not insured—this unsolicited assistance is all the more remarkable and praiseworthy.

To judge by a memorial lately forwarded to the Throne by the Viceroy of Yünnan there should be but little doubt about the difficulties and dangers experienced by those who were engaged in constructing the overland telegraph line through China to the borders of India. The memorial runs as follows:—

ERECTION OF TELEGRAPH LINES IN YUNNAN.

The Governor of Yünnan and the Governor-General of the Yun Kuei provinces, together report the completion of a Telegraph line from the provincial capital, Chü Hsiung-fu, to T'êng Yueh, [or Momein] via Talifu—a distance of 1,600 odd miles. The work was begun by the surveying of a road and purchase of the posts in the spring of 1888 and was completed by the 6th moon in 1889. Memorialists dwell on the difficulties of the undertaking, the line running among high mountains and thick forests, the party suffering from the sun by day and the fear of wolves and tigers by night (their slight tents affording small protection against the latter.) Sometimes, too, in a day's march of 30 miles, they would not meet a living being. Another danger was from crossing three rivers which obstructed their path, from the waters of which rise pestilential vapours which if breathed by a man, or waded through on a horse, are often fatal. Their party lost more than ten of their number in this way. Memorialists hand a list of recommendations for promotion, for the Imperial notice.—*Rescript. Let it be done. Let the Board concerned take note; and let the list be handed them.*

THE prosecution of Mr. R. Fraser Smith, proprietor and editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and Mr. G. W. Ward, reporter on the staff of the same paper, on a charge of conspiring to bring a false accusation of a criminal nature against a man named Minhinnett, was concluded in the Hongkong Supreme Court, on the 29th ult., before Sir James Russell and a special jury of seven, and resulted in a verdict of guilty against both defendants by a majority of four to three, with an unanimous recommendation for the Court to deal leniently in the matter. Judgment was delivered the following day the sentence being six months' imprisonment each, with hard labour. The case is altogether too long and complicated for us to give a fair account of it, but it is only necessary to point to the fact that three of the jury voted "not guilty" against four who voted "guilty," to prove how evenly the issue was balanced. In the eye of the law, however, the defendants were found guilty, and they have to pay the penalty with a comparatively long imprisonment. On the other hand, the complainant is free,—except from his own conscience and from being loathed and scorned by his fellow-men for the crime that has to a certain extent been brought home to him. Neither of the parties occupy a very enviable position, but of the two we should think "hard labour" for six months, or even for life far preferable.—*Nagasaki Rising Sun and Express.*

IN a somewhat richly embroidered article the *Chinese Times* of the 29th November recommends the word "Gratis" as an appropriate *sobriquet* for the Viceroy Li Hung-chang. It says:—"Of his many high qualities and real claims to distinction not one shines more conspicuously or more constantly, in all weathers, in good and bad fortune, in small and great affairs, than his genius for obtaining things for nothing. His stables are filled with gift horses, about whose dentition there is no mystery. By what fascination he is able to command the services of all sorts and conditions of men willing to labour for love it would require a psychological treatise to explain; the simple facts are as much as can be conveniently grasped at one sitting. It is now many years since that grey name comprised the homage of men of all nations, who, if they have not exactly brought gold and frankincense and myrrh, have brought what was to them more precious—the best products of their brains, the quintessence of their toil. Germans have vied with French, Dane with Dutch, in courting the favour of serving under his Excellency, with or without reward. They have, figuratively speaking, trampled each other to death in the crowded avenues of the Yamên in order to gain at the least an approving grunt. Naval and military officers and engineers give him endless advice, and instruct things for him, including such trifles as the Yellow River, and compile reports, without getting any fee or reward. The memorials and reports, projects and plans, may have the greatest intrinsic value, but when the wheel of change brings them round to where the index of things to be done is pointing, the authors are certain to be forgotten, and the work entrusted to the latest comer. And the writer concludes that it should be remembered that the Chinese value at nothing what costs them nothing, and actually view with aversion and contempt those who serve them gratuitously. Hence a vast amount of really good work done by progressive enthusiasts for the Chinese is thrown into the dust-heap and trodden under foot.

SAIGON and Siam in common with the province of Kwangtung are suffering from drought, and considerable anxiety prevails as to the out-turn of the autumn crop which is certain to be a partial, if not entire, failure.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

II.

The last chapter wound up with the proclamation issued by Sir Gordon Bremer and Capt. Elliot, jointly, on the 1st February 1841, which constituted the final act of founding the colony as an addition to Her Majesty's possessions. It was not, however, until the 5th of April 1843 that Hongkong became a Crown Colony.

The next record of interest in connection with the establishment of a responsible Government on this island is the issue of the first two numbers of the *Government Gazette*, which, it will be observed from a perusal of the subjoined copy, are so nowhat unique specimens of the Gazette, as compared with the Government's weekly publication of the present day.

These two numbers afford the best information we have of the new possession of the British crown in the east. "A gazette will be published, under the authority of the Government of the island (Hongkong), at semi-monthly periods from this date," May 1st 1841, "with a view to afford greater publicity to the general orders that may from time to time be issued by the officers of the British government and forces. The sheet will be filled up when it is found necessary, by the insertion of such statistical returns and other public documents as shall be deemed valuable or interesting." The 1st number contains a translation of Keshen's memorial, which we shall publish later on, with the following public notice.

No. 1.

Captain William Caine, of Her Majesty's 26th (or Cameronian) regiment of infantry, is appointed Chief Magistrate of the island of Hongkong, pending Her Majesty's further pleasure and all persons repairing thither are required to respect the authority in him vested, agreeably to the annexed warrant.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary,
Charged with the Government of the island of Hongkong.

Warrant. By Charles Elliot, Esquire, Her Majesty's plenipotentiary &c., &c., charged with the Government of the island of Hongkong:

Pending Her Majesty's further pleasure, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, William Caine, Esquire, captain in Her Majesty's 26th (or Cameronian) regiment of infantry, to be Chief Magistrate of the island of Hongkong; and I do further authorize and require you to exercise authority according to the laws, customs and usages of China, as near as may be (every description of torture excepted), for the preservation of the peace and the protection of life and property over all the native inhabitants in the said island and the harbors thereof.

And I do further authorize and require you, in any case where the crime, according to Chinese law, shall involve punishments and penalties exceeding the following scale in severity, to remit the case for the judgment of the head of the Government for the time being.

Scale:—Imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for more than 3 months; or penalties exceeding $400. Corporal punishment exceeding 100 lashes and capital punishment.

And I do further require you, in all cases followed by sentence or infliction of punishment, to keep a record containing a brief statement of the case, and copy of the sentence.

And I further authorize and require you to exercise magisterial and police authority over all persons whatsoever (other than natives of the island, or persons subject to the Mutiny Act, or to the general law for the Government of the fleet), who shall be found committing breaches of the peace on shore or in the harbors of the island, or breaches of any regulations to be issued from time to time by this Government, according to the customs and usages of British police law.

And I do hereby authorize you for the police purposes herein-before specified, to arrest, detain, and punish such offenders, according to the principles and practice of general British police law.

And all persons subject to the Mutiny Act of the general law for the government of the fleet found committing police or other offences shall be handed over to their proper military superiors for punishment.

And I do further authorize and require you to detain in safe custody any person whatsoever found committing crimes and offences within the government of Hongkong amounting to felony, according to the law of England; forthwith reporting your proceedings therein and the grounds thereof, to the head of the government for the time being. And for all your lawful proceedings in the premises this warrant shall be your sufficient protection and authority.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Macao, on this thirtieth day of April, in the year 1841.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

No. 2.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The following Rules and Regulations for the preservation of the peace and the maintenance of due subordination on board the British merchant shipping now at anchor or hereafter arriving within the port of Hongkong, are published for the information of all whom it may concern.

Section I. *Of the functions of the magistrate.*

Reg. No. 1. To repair forwith on board of any British ship sending or making the signal for assistance (signals hereinafter specified), by reason of the riotous state of the crew, and, if a state of actual violence or resistance to authority shall exist to take instant and energetic measures for the restoration of the peace and of due subordination.

Reg. No. 2. Fire-arms in no case to be used on such occasions except for the protection of life till the magistrate, or in his absence the commanding officer of the ship or one of the constables of police shall have audibly and ineffectually made the following proclamation or words to the like effect. "Our sovereign Lady the Queen commands all persons here assembled immediately to disperse themselves and to return peaceably to the performance of their duties. God save the Queen."

Reg. No. 3. The Magistrate on the spot after summary inquiry into the occasion of any riot may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any persons who shall appear to him to have acted as ringleaders, either detaining them for safe custody on board their own ships, or committing them to jail, as he may judge best under the circumstances.

Section 2. Of the offences cognizable by the magistrate and penalties thereunto attached:—

Reg. No. 1. Offence.	Penalty.
1. Drunkenness with riot, either on board a ship or on shore.	1. Confinement, with, or without hard labor, not exceeding two weeks, or a penalty not exceeding 20 shillings, or both, according to the particular gravity of the offence and its frequency.
2. Contempt of the authority of the magistrate on any occasion of inquiry.	2. Either of the above penalties.
3. Disobedince of orders to desist from riotous conduct or abusive and menacing language tending to the disturbance of the peace and of due subordination.	3. Confinement in the like manner not exceeding 14 days, or a penalty not exceeding £2 10s., or both, according to the circumstances.
4. Ringleaders in riots attended with violence towards officers or resistance to the magistrate or the constables of police engaged in the restoration of the peace	4. Confinement in like manner not exceeding one calendar month, or a penalty not exceeding £5, or both, according to the circumstances.

Reg. No. 2. A decision against a prisoner involving higher penalties or longer confinement than those set down in the 1st and 2nd specification needs the sanction of the head of the Government, or in his absence of the deputy superintendent, and is therefore not to be pronounced by the Magistrate till that sanction has been received; the prisoners being remanded after the closing of the evidence for the defence.

Reg. No. 3. All other offences of a more aggravated nature or not specified above, to be reported to the head of the Government by the Magistrate, and the prisoners to be left in confinement according to the customs and usages of the sea service pending further instructions under his hand; or to be committed to jail.

Reg. No. 4. All prisoners to be maintained on the half allowance of provisions (without spirits), for which maintenance a sum of 9d per diem shall be paid, and charged against their wages.

Reg. No. 5. If the prisoner shall have been confined on board the ship to which he belongs, no charge shall be made for his maintenance.

Reg. No. 6. Commanders of ships to which prisoners belong, under confinement according to these rules and regulations, are at liberty to hire laborers to supply their places, charging the daily expense to the wages of the prisoners.

Reg. No. 7. In the case of prisoners not having wages enough to meet the penalties they have incurred, the Magistrate may remit the same at the end of their confinement; the want of funds may not be made a ground for detention beyond the period originally determined.

Reg. No. 8. Commanders of ships who have been called upon to pay penalties out of seamens' wages, to be furnished with a certificate by this Government.

Reg. No. 9. Nothing herein contained to be construed to prevent the commander of any ship from restraining his crew by such lawful means as he may see fit to use on his own responsibility and without making application for police assistance.

Section 3. Of the signals to be made by British ships requiring assistance by reason of the riotous state of the crew:—

Reg. No. 1. In the day time, ensign, union downwards, to be hoisted wherever most conspicuous or convenient and a musket to be fired to draw attention. In the nighttime three or four lights in the after rigging at irregular heights: firing of single muskets to be repeated at intervals till assistance arrives.

Section 4. Of the rate at which payments are to be made and the disposal of penalties.

Reg. No. 1. All payments and penalties, made or incurred under these rules and regulations to be at the rate of 5s. to the Spanish dollar.

Reg. No. 2. All penalties levied agreeably to these regulations to be for the use of Her Majesty in part payment for the police expenses of this Government.

Section 5. Of the manner in which seaman or others on board British ships are to seek redress.

Reg. No. 1. Any person having a complaint of ill-usage to proceed respectfully to the commander or commanding officer, and to request to be allowed to repair on shore to the office of the magistrate; and, failing redress by that means, to forward a letter to the head of the Government in order that such present inquiry and remedy may be had as the case demands.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Macao, this thirtieth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary,
Charged with the Government of the Island of Hongkong.

In the second number are given the names of the villages and hamlets on the island with the number of their estimated population which amounted to 7,450 people.

(To be continued.)

TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

29th November, 1890.

It is said here that the Railway Co. have got a credit of Thirty Million Taels (Tls. 30,000,000) for the extension of Railways, and that the line between Tientsin and Taku is to be doubled as soon as possible. When this is done the Railway Company will then be able to take up the steamers' cargoes from Taku.

It is quite a sight to go to the top of the Customs Joss House and observe the fleet of merchant vessels lying outside of the Bar waiting their turn for lighters. On Nov. 24th there were 21 steamers and 2 sailing vessels, all waiting for lighters to take their cargoes. That afternoon there was a very high tide and all Taku was flooded, but, notwithstanding only two steamers crossed the Bar, the *Fetma* and *Alwine Styd*, both of the Shanghai Mutual Co. Eleven feet six inches of water was signalled, but the tide poles, inside Taku, at various places showed 14 feet on the Bar, and by the way the country was flooded there could not have been any less. I do not know how much water vessels drawing 11 and 12 feet require to cross the Bar, but as the Bar has always 1 foot 6 in. more water on it than is shown by the signals there ought to have been enough on the 24th inst. for vessels of that draft to cross. The s.s. *Tingyuen* discharges into Government junks each trip. The s.s *Cass* discharged into native boats and the s.s. *Tamsui* had 50 native boats alongside of her on the 24th, all outside the Bar. The native boats are only too glad to get work, and will go outside the Bar in fine weather. The China Merchants' steamships have the *Poochi* and *Kwangchi* as lighters, and the Shanghai Mutual Co. have the *Hever* chartered as a lighter. The work is now going on quicker.—*Mercury.*

Intimations.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST,"
A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1891.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY"
has again been enlarged and is
THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE
FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladiwostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;
A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;
THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.
A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG;
The latest and only reliable
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA,
showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements,
AND
A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE
IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE
A CHAPTER ON SPORT,
(amended and corrected to date)
dealing with almost every branch of the subject, including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *vade mecum* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1890.

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890. [9

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager. [10

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $8,168,062.50
RESERVE FUND 5,482,127.00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 8,168,062.50

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

T. E. DAVIES, Esq.	A. McCONACHIE, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.	S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.	L. POESNECKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK.	D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [8

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. } Managing Directors.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. }
LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1890. [209

Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* is being paid in Death claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Seven Million pounds Sterling and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of new carefully selected lives.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
982—3] Agents, Hongkong.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1890. [1567

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [56

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [57

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [217

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO ..... } $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ..... $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq.	LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.	

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1888 [1250

Commercial.

THE WEEK'S SHARE BUSINESS.

Hongkong, December 6th.

Since our last report there has been a great improvement in the tone of the share market and business has been very brisk. Rates have consequently advanced and there is a feeling that they will rise higher still.

Banks have been the principal operative stock and business to a very large extent has been done in them at from 238 per cent. to 247 per cent. for cash and also at corresponding rates on time—market closing strong at 248 per cent. for cash.

New Issue have also been largely dealt in and rates advanced from 254 to 261 and closed steady at 260. For March shares have been placed at 265 and 267.

Marines.—Are for the present neglected—the rates remaining nominal.

Hongkong Fires were done at 335 for March; while Chinas continue weak at 888.

Docks are again in demand at 75 per cent. for cash.

Steamboats have been done at 37 for the settlement but have again declined to 36½.

Sugars have steadily advanced to $175 for the settlement but dropped again to $171 at which rate a number of Shares have changed hands. They were also done at $174 for March.

Minings.—A strong demand has set in for Imuris and rates have advanced to $11 at which rate a big business has been done in them. Charbonnages were done ad $475 cash and further shares are wanted at this rate.

Out of all Borneo stocks the scrip of the Labuk Company is the only one in demand and shares are difficult to get at $25.

Appended is a list of latest quotations.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 247 per cent. —premium, buyers
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—$259 per share, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$93 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$63 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$118 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$325 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$88 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—$77 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$36½ per share, sellers.
China, and Manila Steam Ship Company—130 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$165 per share sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—$101.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$47 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$173 per share, buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$98 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$92 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$10 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$21½ per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—7½ per cent premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 F—11 per cent premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company Limited—$130 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ld.—$75 per share, nominal.
Punjom and Sungkie Dua Samantan Mining Co—$2½ per share, sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ld.—$1.25 per share buyers.
Imuris Mining Co., Ld.—$11 per share, sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$11 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$76 per share, buyers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—$475 per share sales.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co Limited—$105 per share, buyers.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—$1 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Ld.—$62 per share, buyers
The Songei Koyah Planting Co., Ld.—$10 per share, sellers.
Cruickshank & Co., Ld.—$40 per share, nom.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., L—50 per cent. dis., sellers.
The China-Borneo Co., Ld.—$11 per share sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ld.—$18 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—$23 per share buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ld.—$90 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ld.—$88 per share, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$24 per share sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ld.—$30 per share, sellers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ld.—$20 per share, sellers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Ld.—$28 per share.
The Lamag Planting Co., Ld.—$6½ per share, buyers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ld.—$3 per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ld.—$2 per share, sellers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Ld.—nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ld.—$15 per share, sellers.
The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan.—$18 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par, nominal

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/4½
Bank Bills, on demand 3/4½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight...3/5
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/5½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/5½
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....4.28
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.37
ON INDIA, T. T.....222½
On Demand.....222
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T.....72
Private, 20 days' sight 72½

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

9th December, 1890.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladiwostock	30.07	37	...	NW	2	b	...
Tokio	29.57	...	...	S	3	...	...
Nagasaki	30.00	...	...	NW	1	c	0.06
Shanghai	30.15	49	78	NNW	3	...	...
Foochow	30.21	61	85	NE	3	b	...
Amoy	30.27	65	68	NE	3	c	...
Auping	30.06	60	...	N	3	b	...
Swatow	30.18	64	...	NNE	3	b	...
Hongkong	30.09	64	74	N	3	c	...
Victoria Peak	.....	...	...	N	3	c	...
Canton	.....	61	55	N	3	c	...
Macao	30.08	63	71	NNW	3	c	...
Hoihow	30.11	60	...	N	3	c	...
Haiphong	30.19	57	69	NNE	3	c	...
Pakhoi	30.07	60	70	NNE	3	c	...
Manila	30.05	84	65	W	3	c	...
Cape St. James	.....	...	...	NE	3	cm	...

10th December, 1890.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	30.00	41	69	N	1	b	...
Tokyo	30.29	...	...	N	1	c	...
Nagasaki	30.31	...	...	N	1	c	...
Shanghai	30.10	45	92	...	...	c	...
Foochow	.....	50	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	30.24	50	65	NE	2	c	...
Auping	30.07	54	...	NE	2	c	...
Swatow	30.22	60	...	NNE	2	c	...
Hongkong	30.16	64	72	NNE	3	c	...
Victoria Peak	.....	...	...	NE	3	c	...
Canton	.....	59	70	N	2	c	...
Macao	30.17	63	84	N	2	cm	...
Hoihow	.....	...	...	...	0	c	...
Haiphong	30.08	68	82	NNW	1	c	...
Pakhoi	30.08	59	78	NE	1	c	...
Manila	.....	...	...	E	0	c	...
Cape St. James	.....	...	...	E	0	c	...

The barometer is falling. Gradients steep for north-east winds. Weather cloudy, cool and rather dry. Telegraphic communication restored at 11.15 a.m. Issued at 12.0 a.m.)

1—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2—Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit. 3—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4—Direction of the wind in two points. 5—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather, b Blue sky, c Detached clouds, d Drizzling rain, f Fog, g Gloomy, h Hail, m Misty, o Overcast, p Passing showers, q Squally, r Rain, s Snow, t Thunder, v Visibility, w Dew, wd. W. Dosanjo.

Hongkong Observatory, 10th December, 1890.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

To-day.		
Barometer—8 a.m.		30.14
Barometer—4 p.m.		30.08
Barometer—8 p.m.		30.10
Thermometer—8 a.m.		63
Thermometer—4 p.m.		69
Thermometer—8 p.m.		66
Thermometer—8 a.m.	(Wet bulb)	61
Thermometer—4 p.m.	(Wet bulb)	62
Thermometer—8 p.m.	(Wet bulb)	61
Thermometer—8 a.m.	(Dew point)	59
Thermometer—4 p.m.	(Dew point)	58
Thermometer—8 p.m.	(Dew point)	58

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie, 8th Dec.,—Yokohama 29th Dec., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

ARRATOON APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, J. G. Spence, 6th Dec.,—Calcutta 19th Nov., Penang 26th, and Singapore 29th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

ASHINGTON, German steamer, 908, Zendel, 30th Nov.,—Shanghai 27th November, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.

CHEANG CHEW, British steamer, 1,213, F. Webb, 10th Dec.,—Rangoon 23rd Nov., and Penang 27th, and Singapore 2nd Dec., General.—Bun Hin & Co.

CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,055, F. W. Phillips, 3rd December,—Bangkok 26th November, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen, 7th Dec.,—Saigon 1st Dec., General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

ELSE, German steamer, 747, M. Jebsen, 10th Dec.,—Singapore 2nd Dec., Sugar.—Melchers & Co.

EDENDALE, British steamer, 1,566, R. Humphrey, 9th Dec.,—Kutchinotzu 4th Dec., Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, H. W. Hogg, 10th Dec.,—Shanghai 6th Dec., and Swatow 9th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FRIJA, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 9th Dec.,—Pakhoi, and Hoihow 7th December, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

GLENGARRY, British steamer, 1656, R. Webster, 10th Dec.,—Shanghai 6th Dec., and Swatow 9th, General,—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GLENLYON, British steamer, 1,410, J. Sommer, 10th Dec.,—London, and Singapore 3rd Dec., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KUMAMOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,240, R. Pender, 7th Dec.,—Kutchinotzu 2nd Dec., Coals.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

LORD BANDON, British steamer, 1,911, H. Magill, 3rd Nov.,—Karatsu 28th October, Coals.—Captain.

MARIE, German steamer, 704, C. A. Hundewadt, 10th Dec.,—Haiphong 8th Dec., and Hoihow 9th, General.—A. R. Marty.

MIRZAPORE, British steamer, 2,168, B. Harvey, 9th Dec.,—Shanghai 6th Dec., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

MYRMIDON, British steamer, 1,815, R. Nelson, 7th Dec.,—Nagasaki 3rd Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

NAMCHOW, British steamer, 1,150, Hamlin, 10th Dec.,—Amoy 8th Dec., General.—Chinese.

NANZING, British steamer, 809, J. Hogg, 9th Dec.,—Manila 6th December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith, 10th Dec.,—San Francisco 13th Nov., and Yokohama 4th December, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

PEMBROKESHIRE, British steamer, 1,716, Dancaster, 17th Nov.,—Singapore 7th Nov., General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

PEMPTOS, German steamer, 1,541, U. Johannsen, 10th Dec.,—Singapore 3rd Dec., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, A. Benson, 26th Nov.,—Bangkok 18th Nov., and Anghing 19th, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, J. Fowler, 7th Dec.,—Bangkok 1st December, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

PICCIOLA, German steamer, 875, Th. Nissen, 24th Nov.,—Bangkok 14th November, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani,—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

PORT FAIRY, British steamer, 2,600, C. Clerk, 9th Dec.,—New York 14th Oct., General.—Siemssen & Co.

PRESTO, German steamer, 355, J. Jessen, 29th Nov.,—Whampoa 29th Nov., General.—Siemssen & Co.

RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,311, James Mooney, 27th Nov.,—Saigon 22nd Nov., Rice and Paddy.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SOPHIE RICKMERS, German steamer, 2,003, John Gennerich, 3rd Dec.,—Moji, 28th Nov., Coal.—D. Lapraik & Co.

THALES, British steamer, 829, Hunter, 3rd December,—Taiwanfoo 29th Nov., Amoy 1st December, and Swatow 2nd, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 675, J. Bruhn, 2nd Dec.,—Whampoa 2nd Dec., General.—Wieler & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ARCHOS, British barque, 468, C. Hansen, 9th Dec.,—Amoy 6th December, Beans.—Captain.

BASUTO, British bark, 362, Petersen, 10th Dec.,—Amoy 8th Dec., Beans and General, Order.

CHARON WATTANA, Siamese bark, 656, W. L. Cain, 1st Sept.,—Wah Hin 13th August, Timber and Sapanwood.—Captain.

DONA BORTOLA, American schooner, 60, C. Blechart, 7th Dec.,—Yap 10th September, General.—Siemssen & Co.

DON JUSTO, American bark, 746, B. Neilson, 30th Nov.,—Amoy 26th Nov., Ballast.—Russell & Co.

ERLKONIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

ELMHURST, British ship, 1,712, John Mackenzie, 3rd Dec.,—Cardiff 23rd July, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

JAPAN, Peruvian bark, 298, M. Janila, 17th Nov.,—Callao (Peru) 30th August, General.—Gonsalves & Co.

KAMBULA, British ship, 1,952, J. J. Bowell, 27th October,—Singapore 11th Oct., Timber.—Captain.

KITTY, British bark, 850, H. Wilson, 17th Nov.,—Haiphong 31st October, Coal.—D. Musso & Co.

H. WILSON, British brig, 280, C. Boysen, 10th Dec.,—Amoy 8th December, General.—Captain.

LOTHAIR, British bark, 793, Thos. G. Grans, 2nd Dec.,—Chefoo 22nd Nov., General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

L. HAGEN, German bark, 503, O. Busch, 6th Dec.,—Amoy 4th December, General.—Wieler & Co.

NANDINO, British steamer, 397, Otter, 10th Dec.,—Newchwang and Amoy, 8th Dec., Beans.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SANTA CRUZ, British schooner, 920, D. D. O'Keefe, 20th Nov.,—Pelew Islands, 11th Nov., General.—Wieler & Co.

SARA MERKEDES, Peruvian schooner, 245, F. Muntagin, 4th July,—Saigon 27th June, Rice.—Captain.

SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,288, Charles Gibbs, 10th October,—New York 24th May, Kerosene Oil.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ST. NICHOLAS, American ship, 1,723, F. Carver, 10th Nov.,—New York 29th June, Kerosene Oil.—Order.

TAI HONGKONG, Siamese ship, 654, N. Stenz, 16th Dec.,—Bangkok 21st Nov., General.—Chinese.

VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 25th Nov.,—Honolulu 21st October, General.—Chinese.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER SMITH, at the Office of the Hongkong Telegraph, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2715. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890. SIX DOLLAR PER QUARTER

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890.

COUNCILLORS PAST AND PRESENT.

"BIRDS in their little nests agree," according to a well known poet whose authority we are in no way disposed to dispute. We don't know any reason why they shouldn't agree. They live rent free, pay no taxes, are not concerned in the fate of Punjoms, have no newspaper to edit nor refractory subscribers to dun for unpaid subscriptions, and they only run a very small risk of being violently seized and held in ignoble captivity for doing nothing wrong against anybody. It seems a pity that our official and unofficial members of the Legislative Council are not like the birds; but it is no use hoping and speculating, nothing can alter the hard fact that the honorable members don't and won't agree, either in their little nests or out of them. As our office organ-grinder, an Italian born in the purlieus of Tai-ping-shan, oracularly observes, *chè sara sara*. It is no new thing for the honorable legislators to "fall out," and it is satisfactory to know that they usually manage to "fall in" again, after the common or garden order of childish palaver has been seriously indulged in on one side and warmly reciprocated on the other. No bodily injuries are inflicted, and since the universally lamented and never sufficiently-to-be-deplored departure from these historic shores of Sir "GUSH" BOWEN, no tears have been shed—at least not in sufficient quantities to make local crocodiles envious. All this is very wrong, very uncharitable and un-Christian-like, but as we are in Hongkong, which is not exactly on the steps of heaven, and as the god-like attribute of turning the other cheek to the smiter is not the fashion here, with true Pecksniffian magnanimity we, representing the sovereign people, overlook these little escapades.

In POPE HENNESSY's time the personal wrangling in the Legislative Council attained a very high pitch and became what may be described as lively. His Excellency, although not without faults, was the most vilely abused man and governor that ever presided over the destinies of this colony; but he appreciated his position and knew his power, and in legislative matters, when stormy winds did blow, which occurred at almost every meeting, the amateur opposition composed of the then resident member for "the princely house" and his one or two obsequious satellites, were invariably stranded, left high and dry on the feeble support of their own crass ignorance. The then resident member, a well-meaning but garrulous gentleman of the old school, who has long since passed over to the vast beyond, used to burn the midnight oil at East Point and come up to town brimming over with the choice arrows of sarcasm he had during the still watches of the night so carefully prepared in order to crush his puny and despised antagonist. The old, old story; GOLIATH with all his ponderous size and strength, even when armed with his gigantic sword and that famous spear whose shaft was like a weaver's beam, proved no match for the astute DAVID with his little sling and stone. No sooner had the eloquent unofficial free-lance started on his, as he thought, cleverly arranged attack "to smash" the Hongkong Mahdi than came the words from his Excellency, cold and chilling, "the honorable gentleman is out of order; please to sit down." Remonstrance followed from the astounded would-be unofficial autocrat, then loss of temper, and finally undignified insinuations, but still came the courteous but freezing reply, "the honorable gentleman is out of order; please to sit down." And the honorable gentleman, having no other course open to him, sat down, vowing vengeance. But all these entertaining little episodes, which created some excitement as well as amusement in their day, are they not written in local chronicles and enshrined in the memory of the Hon. PHINEAS RYRIE, that ancient tribune of the people, who, during the brief but eventful reign of Sir JAWBONE, had a little affair of his own in defence of the right with Mr. Attorney-General O'MALLEY, in which the amiable assailant of RUPERT the Fearless feebly broke down in the midst of a hair-raising flourish of legal trumpets.

History repeats itself; it repeats itself too often in the ordinary proceedings of our local legislature, and it repeated itself with a very unpleasant flavour on the 1st instant. The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD, in proposing certain resolutions of which he had given notice, remarked that he had previously brought these proposals forward at the first meeting held to consider the Estimates, when the Acting Colonial Secretary refused to allow them to be discussed, put to the vote, or appear in the Select Committee's report. Assuming that the Acting Colonial Secretary, as Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to deal with the Estimates, was justified in ruling that Mr. WHITEHEAD could not bring up such resolutions in Committee, we are nevertheless unable to understand on what grounds the latter could possibly be held to be out of order when, in introducing his resolutions to the Council, he gave a plain and simple explanation of the previous proceedings in regard to them. His Excellency the Acting Governor evidently thought otherwise, as he not only explicitly stated that Mr. WHITEHEAD was out of order in alluding to what had transpired in Committee, but to some extent insinuated that the honorable member had been actuated by spiteful motives towards the Acting Colonial Secretary. We cannot see any justification for such a conclusion; it is assuredly not warranted by the course Mr. WHITEHEAD adopted in bringing forward his resolutions, nor by any words he made use of in introducing them and explaining his own views and those of his unofficial colleagues to the Council and through the newspaper reporters to the public. His Excellency's remarks, however well intended, could not fail to have an unpleasant tendency, and we cannot but regard them as hasty, and, so far as Mr. WHITEHEAD is concerned, undeserved.

It is a great pity that these unnecessary unpleasantnesses should so frequently occur between the official and unofficial members of Council in discussing matters in which both are equally interested. The unofficial members constitute merely a nominal opposition, the interests of the two parties, except perhaps on certain questions of a purely Imperial character, being substantially identical. There can be no denying that the general welfare of the colony is just as much the interest of the President of the Council and the official members as it is the interest of the Senior Unofficial Member and his colleagues. As an ordinary rule, anything that is beneficial to Hongkong and the community at large must likewise be beneficial to the Government and the official class, so it may be safely laid down that, unless in a few rare cases opposed to popular feeling where the officials have to subserve their own personal views to Government instructions, the aims of both parties run precisely in the same direction. Had we a representative and elective Ministry like any of the great Australian colonies, the situation would be entirely altered; the opposition would then be a reality and elements of discord in various forms would be expressly introduced in debates etc., to hamper in every possible manner the carrying out of Government measures; but here we have nothing of that kind to deal with, and as the unofficial members never oppose Government proposals that are not extremely unpopular and manifestly unjust to the public, and even then rarely take up the the cudgels with any noteworthy spirit of outspoken independence, we think the constant "nagging" as to a member being out of order, and the half-veiled hints that he is actuated in his policy rather by personal than public motives, might with advantage to all concerned be severely cut down to the smallest limits. The business in Council must, of course, be conducted in accordance with the established regulations and the recognised rules of parliamentary procedure, and that can very easily be done without introducing those elements of discord which of late have been more in evidence than the circumstances warranted.

THE MILITARY SQUEEZE.

THE large sum of $233,572, representing this colony's military contribution to the Imperial Government for the current year, has been solemnly passed in the Legislative Council by the official majority of one, notwithstanding the unanimous opposition and emphatic protests of the unofficial members and in the teeth of an adverse and indignant public opinion. It would be useless looking at such a scandalous "squeeze" through rose-colored spectacles, or discussing it in that mealy-mouthed fashion which our contemporaries so delight in when glossing over the shadier sides of Imperial policy in regard to our greatly vaunted colony; this crushing military exaction on a community already too heavily overburdened with taxation and borne down with the weight of its financial responsibilities, to be properly understood must be shown to the world in its true colours. To have our hard-earned money, which is urgently needed for the numerous public works acknowledged to be indispensable for the colony's legitimate progress and the health and comfort of its inhabitants, wrung from us to assist in defraying the cost of maintaining what are almost exclusively Imperial interests and in which we have only a comparatively outside concern is bad enough in itself; but when we find that this monstrous imposition means a gross and deliberate breach of faith on the part of the British Government towards the *Hongkong Administration, and that this* colony has been saddled with a heavy military tax for an imaginary protection that is not actually required for any local purpose, and which, moreover, has no tangible existence, so far as the extra soldiers are concerned, except on paper, it becomes too infamous to be tamely submitted to. And yet what can we do for our own defence against this flagrant injustice? Absolutely nothing. Of course the official members of Legislative Council are not to blame for this latest War Office raid on the local Exchequer; they are mere automatons at the beck and call of the Governor, who is equally under the thumb of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and are bound to vote exactly as instructed without reference to their own opinions, thus making the proceedings in Council here a contemptible farce. The Acting Governor has, as customary, promised to forward the protest of the unofficial members to Lord KNUTSFORD, together with his own views on the subject; but his Excellency might just as well save himself the trouble, for all the good effect either the public protest or his own views are likely to have with the omnipresent wire-pullers in Downing Street. Hongkong is a fit victim for bleeding in defence of rampant Imperialism, and the operation will be continued in spite of all opposition. And until we have a properly constituted legislative body, like Mauritius for instance, elected by popular suffrage and independent of the official vote, we may talk and protest as much as we please, but we will have to submit and "pay up" just the same.

The question of an efficient and at the same time economical local defence for Hongkong is not easy of solution. With the additional new regiment, artillery, and other accessories, so long promised but yet existing only in imagination so far as this colony is interested, for which we have had to pay so liberally, the island will have too many defenders in peaceful times and by far too few in the event of any war breaking out in which Great Britain would be opposed by either France or Russia. No other Powers need be taken into consideration, and the possibility of even our ancient allies, unless in combination with the Russians, threatening serious danger to Hongkong must be admitted to be very remote. And whilst the risk from outside foes is so infinitesimally small, all serious dangers from internal outbreaks have passed away. Our Chinese fellow citizens are essentially orderly and law-abiding, and are becoming more and more habituated to English laws, habits and customs. Notwithstanding our proximity to Canton, with its estimated population of nearly two millions of souls, and to the turbulent hordes which have made the Kwangtung province so notorious, riots in this city are now of most rare occurrence, and even when different clans fall out, or trade disputes lead to the forcible arbitration of the national bamboo, a posse of policemen have no difficulty in quelling the disturbance and arresting the ringleaders. The vast body of Chinese residents are thoroughly loyal to the Hongkong Government, and as we have brought Chinese policemen and Chinese firemen to a creditable state of efficiency and usefulness, the time has perhaps arrived when the experiment might safely be extended to a military contingent. Chinese, when well drilled, make admirable soldiers—the best of any Eastern race according to "Chinese" GORDON, who was a most capable authority—, and there is no lack of available material to work upon. The notion of our training Chinese troops for defensive purposes has been sneered at and laughed down by narrow-minded critics who have never even taken the trouble to study the subject; but that is always the case when anything unusual is proposed. The fidelity of our Hongkong Celestials, when treated with proper consideration, might with perfect safety be relied on; and although British military authorities doubtless have a poor opinion of their fighting qualities, the records of their recent encounters with the French troops in Formosa and Tonquin, and our own experiences in olden times at Taku, are highly meritorious, especially when it is remembered how badly they were led and how wretchedly armed and equipped. A Chinese battalion in Hongkong may yet prove an economical and satisfactory solution of the defence difficulty and of that ever increasing Imperial military contribution tax, which promises ere long to entirely swamp the revenues of the colony.

TRIAL BY JURY IN HONGKONG.

The palpable and generally recognised miscarriage of justice in the recent Conspiracy case should lead, as is most probable, to a complete reform of the existing trial by jury system which is such a disgrace to the administration of criminal law in this British colony, and a standing menace to the liberty of the subject, then the two hapless victims of the "odd-man" verdict of the 19th ulto. will not have suffered in vain. Important revolutions and changes in systems of government or the laws of nations throughout the world's history have rarely, if ever, been successfully accomplished without the innocent being made to suffer in some way or other, so that the martyrdom of the Editor of this journal and his colleague is only in keeping with many notable precedents. That full justice will ever be done to the men who are still bearing the punishment for an offence of which they are as guiltless as the *omniscient juryman whose* casting vote decided the verdict, or of the judge who passed sentence, is beyond all hope; nothing the Government can do is sufficient to make amends for the indignities associated with undeserved confinement in a convict prison; but if justice be impossible, there is every reason to believe that vindication, absolute and overwhelming, may be safely regarded as only a matter of time. And with such a conviction as this one, publicly admitted—it has been convincingly proved already—to have been a parody and outrage on the so-called palladium of British liberty, a speedy reform of our ridiculous jury system is inevitable. The subject is one of such vital interest to the whole community, whose confidence in Hongkong justice has lately been shaken to the very foundations, that its practical consideration by the Government can scarcely be delayed; the liberty of the subject should be the first question with the Legislature as it is in the Law Courts. Reserving our own views and comments for a special editorial, we cannot do better, in introducing this important matter to the Government, the unofficial Members of Council, and the Hongkong public, than direct special attention to the following carefully considered and ably written article from the Singapore *Free Press* of November 26th:—

It is curious that so soon after discussing here the question of jury reform in so far as are concerned the weight and nature of the verdict given, instances should be simultaneously provided in two cases of some importance, one in Hongkong and the other here, which illustrate very clearly the importance of the principle involved in the rendering of verdicts by majorities. And further, the cases furnish evidence of a variation in criminal procedure practice in the two Colonies as regards majority verdicts. It is unnecessary to repeat our arguments as to the value of unanimity, and particularly where the numerical unit of a jury is so small as seven, as in Hongkong and Singapore, or five, as in India; and therefore every reason why,—and especially in important cases,—judges should endeavour, at their discretion, to give all reasonable facilities for the rendering of verdicts upon which the jury shall be agreed. The cases in point are those known as the Protectorate Case here, and the Conspiracy Case in Hongkong. the verdicts in both of which cases appear in to-day's issue. It is not proposed to go into the merits of either case here, but merely to call attention to the way in which the decision of the jury was expressed, upon which of course, the sentence followed. Mr. Fraser-Smith of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and his senior assistant, Mr. Ward, have been found guilty, after trial, of conspiring to bring a false charge against a person who, after trial, was acquitted of the charge. The sentence in this case is that of six months' imprisonment with hard labour,—a penalty of the most serious nature, in itself, as well as in all the indirect bearings it has upon the future fortunes of the persons affected, as well as of those who may be depending upon them. Now in the Hongkong case, the verdict was given, as will be seen on reference to the trial in another column, by a bare majority of one in a jury of seven, the numbers being four for conviction, and three for acquittal. It will be observed that Sir James Russell, the judge before whom the case was tried, made no suggestion that the jury should again retire with a view of obtaining some definite form of verdict after further deliberation. In fact it will be noted that the verdict was simply given by the odd man and no more, and that therefore the decision upon which the liberty of two men hung, was really that of one casual opinion. We do not pause to consider whether that opinion was cast on the side of common sense and reason or not. What we want to enforce is that the verdict which has condemned two persons to the very severe punishment of imprisonment with hard labour, was a verdict backed by the smallest possible majority. The sway of one mind only to the opposite side would have meant acquittal. Now considering the momentous character of the issue, it must be conceded that there was far too much at stake to be represented by the chance balance of one man's opinion. That one opinion in seven should subject a man to so heavy a penalty as the sentence implies is a testimony to the precariousness of a verdict where a bare majority decides. But in Hongkong the law (Ord. XI of 1864. Sect. 3.) says that, save in cases of capital punishment, "Sentence of law shall follow the verdict of the majority." There is no proviso which secures that the majority shall be a substantial one, nor is there any direction that the Judge shall require the jury to retire again to consider the case in order to arrive at a verdict of a more nearly unanimous nature. Sir James Russell did not make any attempt to induce the jury to express a verdict by more than the minimum majority of four to three, but gave effect to that verdict the following day in the sentence above mentioned. Now let us look at the Protectorate case. Here Chief Justice O'Malley receives from the jury a verdict for conviction by a majority of six to one, being the *maximum* majority outside of absolute unanimity. But even with this evidence of preponderating opinion he expresses the desirability of a unanimous verdict, asks the jury to consider the case; and in the event a unanimous verdict is given. According to Straits Settlements Ordinance VI. of 1873 no jury majority is recognised of less weight than five to two. Five to two will acquit, with or without the Court's concurrence. Five to two will convict with the Court's concurrence. Five to two for conviction, the Court not concurring, will necessitate the re-trial of the case. But Sec. 35 empowers the Court, at its discretion, to require the jury, where not unanimous, "to retire for further consideration," and thus, to the satisfaction of the Court, a sufficient majority, or perhaps unanimity, may be obtained in the verdict of the jury. In the comparison between Hongkong procedure and that in Singpore, it need hardly be said that the law of this Colony provides a greater safeguard against jury miscarriage than exists,—or rather does not exist—at Hongkong. The happy-go-lucky turn up of the odd man is not a good enough guarantee for substantial justice, and trial by jury should not be reduced to the level of a mere game of judicial heads-and-tails. Substantial justice may have been done in both cases, but the accepted four-to-three verdict at Hongkong stands on dubious ground when contrasted with the Singapore six-to-one, still further improved, by the case being again remitted to the jury, into a unanimous verdict.

THE Singapore *Free Press* of the 1st inst. supplements the able leader which we reproduced in our last night's (8th inst.) issue with the following lucid arguments against the iniquitous trial-by-jury system as at present recognised in Hongkong. It says:—

There is some appearance of a disposition to "re-try" the recent Hongkong conspiracy case in the public press of that Colony. At all events there appears in an issue of the *Telegraph* just to hand a long and well-argued letter by a legal correspondent which is practically a speech for the defence, although of course delivered too late to influence the verdict. In the trial of the defendants the burden of the defence was undertaken by the senior of the accused, who is not entirely unaccustomed to public speaking in Courts of Justice as his own counsel. And generally it appears to be admitted that the old saw that gives expression to the rule about the man who is his own client, has hitherto found a consistent exception in this instance. Apart from the contention of the writer that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and contrary to the summing-up of the Judge, the chief point insisted on is the nature of the verdict as that of the minimum majority. Upon the disadvantage of this a very decided opinion has been already expressed here and it is in every way desirable that a portion of the discussion so actively going on in Hongkong over the result of the trial, should be directed to that weak spot in the case,—the unreliability of verdicts for conviction by a minimum majority. It is to be remembered that one of the most frequently proclaimed principles in judicial practice is that whatever of reasonable doubt there may be in connection with the charge the accused is entitled to the benefit of that doubt. From this it will follow that the actual value of a verdict of acquittal by a minimum majority greatly outweighs the value of a conviction by a minimum minority. The ratio is the same, but the relative force of the verdicts is very different. The judge, when summing up in the case referred to, admitted that a unanimous verdict would have been more satisfactory, and he stated that he had no option but to give effect to the opinion that turned the scale, seeing that the law in Hongkong so ruled it. It is not without reason that the correspondent who deals with the case deprecates that such a penalty as was inflicted was practically given by the casting-vote of one juryman. He also adds:—

"In England twelve men have to be unanimous to find a person guilty of conspiracy; In Hongkong the vote of one man, whom it took forty minutes to talk over, is sufficient to ruin and degrade two men for life. In England a minority of one is equivalent to an acquittal. When shall we have to at much needed Court of Appeal for Criminal Cases? It is wanted badly in this colony."

If the public interest aroused in the case should have the effect of assimilating the Hongkong law as to verdicts, to the practice in Singapore, the value of verdicts and the security of the subject in that Colony will be enhanced accordingly.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE U. S. S. *Monocacy* arrived at Chemulpo on the 25th ulto.

THE Hoppo of Canton, whose term of office recently expired, has been re-appointed for one year.

MR. W. S. Ayrton, of H.M.'s Consulate, Shanghai, has been appointed Acting Vice-Consul at Pagoda Anchorage, *vice* Mr. E. H. Parker.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending Dec. 7th, are:—Europeans, 161; Chinese, 2,087; total, 2,248.

SATURDAY'S *Gazette* contains a notification to the effect that His Excellency the Acting Governor has recognised the Hon. C. P. Chater as in charge of the Siamese Consulate in this colony, provisionally.

AT the Regular meeting of the Star of Southern China, Lodge of Canton held on last Saturday evening, Bro. O. Möller was elected W. M. for the ensuing year and Bro. S. N. Karanjia, was re-elected Treasurer.

LORD LI, eldest son of the Viceroy of Chili, arrived at Shanghai on the 29th ultimo *en route* for Tokio (Japan) where he will assume full charge of Chinese diplomatic affairs at the Court of the Mikado.

ANOTHER good soul was "ferried o'er the Styx" on the 7th inst. when Edward George was called on to pass his checks in. He had been ailing for some considerable time and had only recently returned from Japan whither he had gone hoping by the change to regain his health. Mr. George acted here for years as Reuter's Agent and was a well known figure in Hongkong.

THE jury system in Ceylon does not seem to be entirely satisfactory any more than it does here, says the Singapore *Free Press*. A correspondent writes to the *Observer*:—"The principle of the jury system is that a man must be tried by his peers. In a place like Colombo, where we have a mass of heterogeneous population, this system cannot be expected to work very well. An ordinary Tamil or Malay is prosecuted in the Supreme Court, and there is a jury composed of Singhalese, Burghers and Europeans! In this case what is the chance of the jury returning a correct verdict?" And with equal, if not double force, how truly this applies to Hongkong.

ALL hopes of the revival of the China tea trade have not been abandoned as we are glad to learn from a paragraph in our Shanghai morning contemporary of the 6th instant, which runs thus:—"The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on Thursday for the purpose of receiving Mr Pinches, a gentleman who, it is understood, is now on his way to Peking with a view to inducing the Chinese Government to take some steps in the direction of improving the cultivation and preparation of tea in China. It is hoped that the Government will be induced to favour the introduction of certain improvements which Mr. Pinches has used with success in Formosa. He left Shanghai for Tientsin yesterday."

INFORMATION has been received at Bangkok, says the *Straits Times*, stating that Monsieur David de Mayrena—otherwise known as Marie I, King of the Sedangs,—died on the 11th instant at Kuala Rompia. The actual cause of death is not known, as, owing to the absence of a doctor, no post-mortem examination was held, but it is believed to be blood poisoning. The information elicited at an investigation held by the Collector tends to show that the deceased was quite well on the morning of the 11th when he went out shooting, but he had hardly been an hour away when he returned, stating that he had been bitten in the jungle by a black snake, just above the left ankle. The Collector, Mr. Owen, applied such remedies as his medicine chest afforded, but it was of no avail, as about 4 hours from the time of the bite life was totally extinct.

MR. A. J. MAY has forwarded us the result of the last Oxford Local Examinations (Hongkong Centre).

Seniors who have obtained the title of Associate in Arts:—

J. Toppin	of Diocesan Home.
E. A. Lammert	" Public School.
Hung Hing Fat	" Victoria College.
Leung Lam Fan	" " "

Passed the Senior, but over age:—

Tamenari Tokita	of Victoria College.

Juniors who have passed:—

F. H. Benning	of Diocesan Home.
H. A. Lapaley	" " "
R. Lapaley	" " "
J. Legrand	" St. Joseph's College.
H. L. Pity	" " "
J. D. Osmons	" " "
H. E. Hayward	" Public School.
H. W. Kennett	" " "
W. W. Smith	" " "

Passed the Junior but over age:—

J. Cock	of Diocesan Home.
G. A. Yvanovitch	" St. Joseph's College.
E. C. Shepherd	" Public School.

LIEUT-COM. J. Marthon has been appointed to the command of the U. S. S. *Palos*.

AT the last regular meeting of the United Service Lodge, No. 1041, the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Bro. C. Bryant, Worshipful Master; Bro. G. Rogers, Treasurer; and Bro. J. Maxwell, Tyler.

THE Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamers *Fuhsing* and *Taiwo* got into difficulties in the vicinity of Hankow recently, their shafts and propellers becoming useless. They arrived at Shanghai, however, on the 3rd inst. in tow of the *Yuenwo*.

IF the *Shanghai Mercury's* Tokio correspondent reports the gospel, the whole gospel, and nothing but the gospel, missionaries should have a real good time of it henceforth in Japan. The correspondent says the Imperial Diet has sixteen out-and-out Christians in it, and that the President is a member of the Presbyterian Church!

THE notorious murderer and brigand Su Fei Wun who was arrested by Inspector Quincey in a house in First Street, after a desperate struggle in which the muzzle of a revolver was twice pointed at that zealous officer's head, was handed over to the Chinese Authorities on the 8th inst. and was immediately taken to Canton in one of the gunboats. A reward of $10,000 was offered by the Chinese Government for the head of Su Fei Wun which is sufficient to show that Hongkong is well rid of that burly ruffian's society.

WE are in receipt of the Annual report of the Berlin Foundling House which is conducted by the Rev. F. E. W. Hartmann in this colony. The institution is supported by public subscription and is really deserving of all the aid that can be afforded it. The donations for the current year amount to $1,426 not too large a sum to enable the successful carrying on of the Home which now contains some 82 inmates. The superintendent while returning thanks to those who have hitherto supported the institution so liberally, hopes that the charitably inclined will remember that it is at this season of the year that funds are most needed.

WE have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the exhibition of high-class curios now being held at Mr. W. S. Marten's rooms No. 2 Duddell Street. The collection comprises many unique and valuable works of art such as gold lacquer-ware, porcelain, gold and silver inlaid bronzes, ivory carvings, swords, etc., and many other objects of interest and value. The ivory dragon which is six feet long—more or less—with fifty moveable scales and joints is a veritable dream (of the snakey order) and the bowl with its 3,399 hand-painted butterflies is certainly a thing of beauty, and like the baby, should be a joy for ever, to the man who gets it.

THE fifth competition for the subscription cup and range spoons was held on last Saturday afternoon. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards; seven shots at each. The attendance was small, there being only thirteen competitors, and the shooting was indifferent, probably owing in a great measure to the bad light and puffy wind. The cup was won for the second time by Police Constable A. Watson, with a total score of 61, including the handicap allowance of 3 points; he also won the range spoon at 500 yards with a score of 31, Police Constable Warnock taking the 600 yards spoon with 28 points. These competitions should become very popular, for, being a handicap, better chances are offered to indifferent shots.

A PIRATICAL attack was made upon two missionary ladies, Miss Phillips and Miss Smithy, recently, who were travelling by boat from Shanghai to Soochow. The attack occurred near the city of Quênsan. The pirates were armed to the teeth, made the ladies open their boxes—which they ransacked—even took the rings off their fingers, slashed at the boatmen who fought plucklily until over powered, and decamped with about $150 worth of goods altogether. The next day the ladies arrived at Soochow, with nerves badly shattered, but able to tell a more thrilling story than could many of the oldest missionaries in China. The ladies say that the leader of the band were a soldier's uniform. Two district magistrates have their headquarters within the walls of Quênsan. The robbery was committed in the Sinyang district of Soochow. A gun-boat has been sent in pursuit of the pirates.

IT is barely six weeks, says the *Japan Herald*, since four papers were started in Japan—the *Koku, Jiyu* and *Kokio Shimbuns* and the *Chiusei Nippo*. The first two are organs of the constitutional radicals, the *Kokio* being the organ of the nobility, and the *Chiusei Nippo* of the conservatives. Now it is reported that the *Tokyo Koron* and *Daido Shimbun* have amalgamated, while a paper called the *Cokkai* (National Assembly) will be issued from the 27th. It professes to be the *Times* of the Orient, and the names of well-known literary men and specialists are given as contributors to the paper. Another paper called the *Toyo Shimpo* (Oriental News) is advertised to be issued on the 1st of December. It will specially treat of political and commercial questions in the East, Russia and Australia, and will be the organ of the national radical party.

EVER since that ill-starred day when Eve "did eat," the problem as to the manner in which man should most effectually subjugate woman, has agitated and puzzled all the peoples of the earth. The savage has solved it in one way, and the London "coster" in another, but we think the palm must be awarded to the descendants of Han, or at least to that representative of the race who appeared before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court this morning (6th inst.) charged with having most cruelly ill-treated his wife at Yau-ma-ti the other day. It appears the couple had been but a short time married and not being able to agree like the proverbial doves the woman grew tired, and went to live in one of the many "gilded halls" that flourish in Wanchai. "Hubby" on learning the whereabouts of his faithless one proceeded to the house in question and after paying the mistress thereof the sum of eight shekels of silver was allowed to take the woman away. Upon reaching home he proceeded to read the "riot act" and this is how he is reported to have done it:—Binding the unfortunate creature hand and foot he commenced to apply burning "joss" sticks to her back, thighs etc. until the woman was badly injured. Her mother hearing of it, reported the matter to the police who had the man arrested and the woman removed to the Government Civil Hospital. When arrested the prisoner stated what he had done was only a Chinese custom, but this morning he told the Magistrate that after having had a quarrel with his wife she had inflicted the burns on herself. Doctor Atkinson of the Government Hospital (where the woman now is) testified that the patient was suffering from a number of very painful burns on different parts of her body. The case was remanded until 10 o'clock on Monday next.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890.

WE are just (3rd inst.) in receipt of very important despatches from Korea from which we gather that His Ex. Yuan, the Imperial Resident, and His Government are in high glee owing to the fact that the King of Korea received the Imperial Chinese special envoys on the 8th ultimo, entertained them for several days and performed the *kow-tow*. The Chinese hold that this act was an acknowledgement by the King, of China's suzerainty over his Kingdom. Our correspondent took a snap-shot photo of *the King on his knees before the envoys* and will forward us, he says, a copy of same at an early date.

THE French Government has abandoned the idea of floating an Indo-Chinese loan, but with the concurrence of Parliament funds will be advanced from the French floating debt up to 60,000,000 francs, for public works in Annam and Tonkin. The advances will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., repayment being spread over thirty-five years. The public works on account of which the money is to be advanced are, says *L'Avenir du Tonkin*, to be erected within a period of five years. After the full amount has been advanced the annual charge for interest and sinking fund will be 3,000,000 francs. The subsidy paid by Cochin-China on account of Tonkin is to be reduced from eleven to seven million francs.

LAST night (3rd inst.) at about ten o'clock the electric light gave the first indication that, although its radiance is as brilliant as if it came direct from heaven it is not beyond a partial eclipse. The cause however was an accident, and in no way detracts from the value of the light. It appears that one of the lamp-protectors in Queens Road East was by some means brought into contact with the iron pipe, through which of course, the main current passed direct to "earth" "only sufficient of it being conducted along the remainder of the system to cause an occasional flicker in the other lamps. Owing to the "short-circuit" formed by the accident, the dynamos, we believe, were rather badly damaged; the coils of two of them being fused. All necessary repairs however, have been effected by the energetic manager, Mr. Wickham, and to-night the light will be as powerful as ever.

A MEETING called by the Singapore Cricket Club Committee to discuss the entertainment of the expected inter-Colonial teams was held at Singapore on the 25th ultimo in the Exchange Rooms, Sir Frederick Dickson, K.C.M.G., in the chair. After considerable discussion the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That this meeting approves of leaving the entertainment of the expected visitors in the hands of the S. C. C. and it suggests that the S. C. C. Committee endeavour to raise funds among the S. C. C. members and the general community, and it further suggests that the S. C. C. Committee add to its members the names of some members of the Club, who may not be on the S. C. C. Committee at present, but who have had experience in the management of previous balls and entertainments in Singapore." From this it appears that everything possible will be done in our sister colony to insure a hearty welcome to Hongkong cricketers upon their arrival in Singapore. What with dinners, balls, smoking concerts, christy-mintrel shows etc. etc. the Hongkongites are going to have a good time of it apparently.

A FOOCHOW correspondent sends us a long communication dealing with the action of some American missionaries at that port. The letter is far too long to publish *in extenso* but the gist of it lies in the following:—It appears that some time ago the missionaries purchased a Chinese house inside the South gate of the native city, at a place called Ah-ten-kow but it was stipulated in the conditions of transfer that should the old house be removed and a new one built the latter should rear its head no nearer to heaven than the first had done. Now, it appears, the ancestral halls of the seller *were* in due course razed to the ground, and in their stead there arose a palatial mansion which gave great offence to the neighbours around. *Fung shuy*, or the green-eyed monster, we wonder. However, be that as it may, remonstrances with the new owners proving futile, the mandarins were appealed to and they in their turn sought the opinion and the advice of the American Consul. The people in the meantime being cautioned that any disturbances or demonstrations of hostility displayed against the offending building or its owners, would be most severely dealt with. That the Chinese have strange ideas relating to the *Fung shuy* and of the misfortunes which are supposed to follow should the free action of that mysterious element be interfered with, is true, and our correspondent who is in a position to judge thinks that to trifle with the superstitions of a people like the Foochow Chinese is much the same as playing with fire and cannot be done with impunity. We publish the foregoing for what it is worth but at the same time are of opinion that the "fiery-nuts" are quite capable of looking after themselves.

THE life of him who occupies an editorial chair in anything but the happy one that we in the innocence of our guileless youth imagined it to be, as Correspondents are many and various, some come personally to beard the lion in his den, and carry along with them an indescribable amount of assurance as well as a heavy load of grievances that they consider the whole area editorial of an ink-slinger is to look into and redress, while others come elevated in the certain robes of sweet simplicity to tell their doleful tale of wrongs that can only be righted through the columns of the gray goose quill and beg that he will wield on their behalf that weapon which in these degenerate days is thought to be mightier than the sword. This, no doubt is as it should be, for what triumph can compare—or what sensation equal that of knowing, that one has been the means of righting wrongs and gaining justice for those to whom justice was denied. Our aim has ever been in this direction, and the patience of the still laminated Job we daily throw into our copy without any murmur, that is, of a weary sigh, but this last straw was added to our burden to-day when we patiently opened and unfolded a double barrelled volume of MS. we found it was or it is not clear that it is a social "shindig" given at Cheshunt in honour of *evening dress* and invitations issued upon. Now what is the name of June? We ask, is this a dinner or the political lance? The only way we could know was to consult the oracle of things but latest tormentor would not be satisfied with our own ruling, he decided that our own rulings, but all trifles as we now with the force of an avalanche that the difficulties we have to work in preparing some of our contributions to amuse our readers, some of them other than temporal.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Ex parte Webber.

Mr. Sangster, Official Assignee, said that this case was before the court on the 4th of September last when His lordship, the Acting Chief Justice, granted an adjournment for the space of three months to allow those who opposed the adjudication to show sufficient cause why Mr. Webber should not be adjudicated a bankrupt.

His lordship—Were there any proceedings before the 4th of September?

Mr. Sangster—Yes, your lordship, the Acting Chief Justice granted an order for the adjudication, on the petition of Messrs. Van Epps and John Winbinnett, on the 11th of August.

Mr. Van Epps said he heard that Mr. Webber was in Canton on the 8th of July, and in consequence thereof, he was put to the expense of a trip to that port for the purpose of serving a petition on him. He failed to find Mr. Webber in Canton and so his journey was fruitless. He now asked that an order be issued for the cost of his trip to Canton to be added to his claim on the bankrupt's estate.

His lordship—I can not make that order. You may have gone there on a "wild goose chase". The adjudication of the 11th of August now remains in force as no cause has been shown why it should not.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Puisne Judge.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPOWNERS AND MASTERS.

His lordship delivered judgment in the case of James Thomas, steward, *versus* Stephen Sampson, master of the British ship *Alice Mary*—a claim of $600 for wages and passage money to Australia—as follows:—It transpired in evidence that the plaintiff signed the ship's articles in Australia, as steward, and those articles provide for the discharge of the crew in an Australian port within a period of 12 months. The articles expired on the 12th of September last. The ship arrived here on the 24th of October. The crew with the exception of the plaintiff were discharged here and their passages paid to Australia, but he (the plaintiff) continued, for some reason, on board. No wilful default on the part of the master has been shown. The whole crew, with the exception of the plaintiff, were discharged here on the 25th of October and received, in addition to their wages, passage-money to Australia. The plaintiff remained on board until the 4th of November when he suddenly discharged himself, apparently against the wishes of the master. It has not been shown that the plaintiff had no right to discharge himself if he wished to, and that fact carries weight with it in determining the damages he may have sustained. On the 25th of October he appeared at the Shipping Office where his wages were tendered to him but not the passage money. It is a pity that the passage money was not then given to him. The defendant, however, did not do so and on the 17th ultimo this action was brought. The action was quite justifiable. On the 19th the passage money to Australia and wages was tendered to the plaintiff which, at that time, he would not take, although he had agreed to settle the matter in that way previously. At that time he could have gone to Australia by the *Cutterthun*; he had, however, consulted his solicitors and they had informed him as to his rights. It seems quite clear in cases where seamen are discharged at ports other than that at which they are shipped they are entitled to receive their wages for the whole voyage for which they have agreed to serve. It is held in an authority which I read from "nothing more apparently is laid down than that a master in discharging a seaman wrongfully, shall be liable for the wages of the whole voyage." It is also held (quoting from the same work), "that if a ship is sold on a round voyage, elsewhere than in the port of original departure, the crew shall receive their wages for the whole voyage and their passage must be paid to the port wherein they signed articles." I think the question here is, the extent to which the plaintiff is the worse. The worse of what? By not being returned to Australia. Inasmuch as the period of contract elapsed he would not be earning wages by this time, if he had been so returned in September. There has been a breach of contract and although it has not been shown to be by any fault of the defendant, still it is clear the plaintiff had no control in the premises and so he gets damages. It was said that he might have continued on board to the 4th of November in which case he would not have lost wages or his keep up to that time at any rate. He did not choose to do so and he was justified in his action. It could not be supposed that it was possible for the plaintiff to remain on the ship while litigation was in progress between himself and the captain. It therefore seems that the plaintiff is entitled to something for the period commending from the date on which action was taken. Before dealing with that I will deal with another period—the time occupied for the voyage to Australia. During that time, it is manifest that he could not be earning any wages and it is only fair to take the wages he earned last year as the measure of damages. Therefore, assuming the voyage hence to Australia to occupy 14 days, in addition to passage money plaintiff is entitled to wages for the voyage, and these at the equivalent of £3 10 per month. Then as to the time between the commencement of this action and the starting of the steamer for Australia, the captain has said that the plaintiff might have been employed on board his ship up to the 22nd ulto. It may be supposed that he could not have been employed up to that time. No special damage has been shown, and I think it would have been very unwise to allow full wages for the period specified. I think for that time, a liberal view of the case is that the plaintiff gets subsistence allowed for three weeks and I am disposed in the absence of proof that he did not earn wages for that time, to give this. My verdict therefore is that the plaintiff do take out of Court the equivalent of £82 and odd wages which he could earn if employed during the voyage to Australia, and he will be entitled to three weeks' subsistence at the rate of $6 per week. As to the passage ticket previously handed into Court I think it should be utilized if possible, but if it cannot be used for the purpose of covering his passage to the Australian Colonies then he shall have leave to apply to this Court for an increase of the judgment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by our correspondents in this column.)

THE HONGKONG MARINA.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I see by last night's issue of your paper that the Directors of the Hongkong Marina, Limited, were fined $50 at the Magistracy yesterday, at the instance of the Assistant Harbour Master, for having ignored the floating hotel in accordance with instructions from the Harbour Department. The Company was not represented in court, and this was the second conviction within a few days.

This is a strange state of affairs and requires some explanation. Who are the Directors of the Marina? Who is the Company's legal adviser? And who will have to pay these fines? Since this hotel, which might be made a very useful institution and very profitable business, was first started, there has been nothing but petty squabbling, useless and expensive litigation, washing of dirty linen, gross mismanagement and a lot of scandals more or less flagrant. The opinions of the shareholders have not been consulted at all, and the "boss" showman, Mr. St. John Hancock, assisted by two or three others, has "run" the concern exactly as he thought fit. No accounts have been presented to a public meeting, and nothing seems to have been done that can be called square and above board. If Mr. Hancock has arrogated to himself the right to manage the Marina in his own way and to suit himself irrespective of the shareholders, he can't complain if he has now to bear the responsibility for the results of his management as boss director, chief cook and bottle-washer.

If the Directors won't call a public meeting of shareholders and show how the business now stands the shareholders must combine and force them to do so, if they don't want to lose all the money they have invested. It has been stated in the newspapers that the Marina is to be sold to go to Canton as a big flower-boat restaurant, but I have not seen it mentioned that the shareholders have been consulted as to the disposal of their property in this way. I have also seen it stated that no application has been made for a renewal of the hotel license in Hongkong harbour for the vessel. What does all this mean?

If the Directors do not come to the front quickly and explain themselves, the machinery of the Supreme Court will have to be set in motion to teach them their duties to the shareholders with whose money they have been so recklessly fooling around.

Enclosing my card, I am,

Yours truly,

A DISGUSTED SHAREHOLDER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1890.

KOREA.

CHINA'S TRIUMPH—KOREA'S DOOM.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

SEOUL, 19th November, 1890.

In my last letter I described a Royal Korean funeral. It is now my luck to describe the obsequies of the Independence of a nation.

As the official documents, of which I give hastily translated extracts, have never yet been published they are worthy of being read with some attention.

After the demise of the Queen-Dowager, adopted mother of the reigning Prince of Korea, in accordance with established customs on the 23rd day of the seventh moon, Hëng Chëng Yëng a high official, His Korean Majesty's Senior Envoy in Peking addressed the following communication to the Board of Rites at that capital:—

"This small Kingdom, a vassal to the Throne, which has from time immemorial reaped the benefits of Imperial favor, even as lately as 1882 and 1884, notably during the two rebellions when the Throne raised us from the earth and saved our ancestors' ashes (bones), we thank again and again for having given us new life. But this small Kingdom has suffered grievously from these two rebellions and the people being in poverty during the past six or seven years the condition has been getting worse and worse. This unfortunate year the mother of my Prince died and the funeral expenses are such that we must economize. Most humbly prostrating ourselves we beg The Great Emperor to give us the instructions and the letter of Condolence which the Throne would be so gracious as to give me to take back to my Master, for we fear that if the Throne sends Envoys we will not be able to accomodate them properly—then would we be sinners evermore. We beg Your Celestial Graciousness, our most affectionate parents, to treat us like a red child (a new born babe) and not inflict any penalty upon us for expressing this desire. If Your Heavenly Majesty bestows the Letters of Condolence upon us to take back, so as to save the trouble of the Envoys, my Prince and my country will ever bathe in thankfulness."

The Imperial officials at Peking are diplomatists of experience, men not to be duped by such shallow arguments presented for the purpose of enabling the Korean King to evade his duty to his suzerain.

Thus ran the reply: *Rescript from the Throne:—Memorial noted.* That Kingdom for centuries past having been the Eastern vassal and reaped Our Graciousness always, on occasions of any death of any members of that Kingdom's household we have always sent Envoys to convey Our Sympathies. Such Missions have hitherto gone overland making many halts on the way; but this time, not having the least doubt but what that Kingdom is in poverty We will depart from the old rule and make slight changes. Therefore the mission shall proceed by water (sea) with the Pei-yang squadron to land at that Kingdom's port of Jenchuan (Chemulpo). When the ceremonial shall have been performed the mission shall return by the same route. By such a temporary change that Kingdom will incur no heavy expenses. When the Prince of that Kingdom presents you both with presents you are not allowed to accept anything. That prince hearing this Heavenly Declaration, will forever be grateful. But you will see that all rites are strictly observed. Let this Decree of Mine be at once obeyed by the Superintendent of Pei-yang (of the Northern Seas), Li Hung-chang the Viceroy of Chili. Let the Board of Rites at once instruct that King to obey."

With such scant ceremony was the so-called independent monarch of Great Korea treated.

A powerful cruiser was sent ahead to notify the proposed arrival, by sea, of the Imperial Envoys, Their Excellencies Hsü and Chang, both Vice-presidents of the Board of Revenue, Generals of the Imperial Guard, Men of the Dominant Races in China—a Manchu and a Mongol. They came unguarded and alone. Being, however, received at Chemulpo or Jenchuan on November 6th by the President of the Home Office and Prefect of Seoul, the highest official in the Kingdom after the King, the Governor of the Province, eunuchs and other mighty mandarins. After sleeping in a specially prepared yamen on the 7th inst. they were met at the ferry station of Mapoo by His Excellency General Yuan Si Kwai, the Imperial Resident in Korea. The King also sent to Chemulpo, a scroll containing the prescribed rites, which the Envoys had the privelege of perusing and correcting. In this case all was approved. They came in two men-of-war. The morning of the 8th inst. was fixed for their reception with Imperial or at least regal honors. For days past the city had been astir. Every booth on the Main Street, the South Gate and the West Gate Streets to say nothing of the roads outside the city, which perhaps had been undisturbed since the arrival and departure of the last Envoys in 1878, were ruthlessly removed. I went out early to see the preparations. The Palace Avenue was occupied by spear-police and banner-men bivouacing in echelon. Soon the stirring clamor of the clarions announced the arrival of the modern armed battalions of the guard, who began to form up in anticipation of His Majesty's advent; an occurrence concerning which much doubt prevailed, as the Korean King's decrees and vacillative intentions had been known for some days past. His coming out meaning the recognition of the Imperial suzerainty; while his not doing so might have created serious difficulties. A narrow trail of red earth along the Palace Avenue, and the streets already mentioned marked the proposed routes of the King's and the Imperial Delegates' processions. In compliance with ancient usage, which demands that the envoys see as little as possible of the Hermit Kingdom, every cross road was masked by large curtains of white linen, heavy guards of specially mustered gendarmes, wearing on their hats the Imperial cognizance—a square of Yellow paper with a red seal—were stationed there and at the bridges. Outside the city similar precautions had been taken, but few people were on the streets, though the hills around the city were crowded. A large white tent had been erected for the King outside the residence of the Governor of the Province, by the West Gate. Further, towards the South Gate, were two blue tents erected for the accommodation of the envoys.

At ten o'clock His Majesty arrived accompanied by his troops, his Gatling guns, his ponies, his standards, in short all the paraphernalia of his semi-barbarous royalty, and took his station in the tent. At that time the Imperial Resident, returning from Mapoo surrounded by his guards and suite swept through the Southern Gate. About an hour later the convoy hove in sight passing over the defile of the western road from the river. Executioners, banner-men with flags white, blue, crimson and principally yellow—the latter the Imperial colour—preceded by the royal band, led the van; then the three Imperial Shrines—furnished by the Koreans—the first and second borne by two men, only containing shoes of sycee to the value of two hundred tels, four rolls of silk and two pairs of large incense sticks, the third draped in yellow silk and carried by eight men clad in yellow containing in a scroll the Imperial letter of Eulogy and Condolence. Afterwards arrived the Imperial Envoys borne high aloft in Korean palanquins, preceded by the red, black and white parasols and the other emblems of Imperial Authority, with a guard of eighty picked riflemen from the garrison at Jenchuan. The procession passed the royal tent without stopping, the abeisances which the King made to the Shrines from within his tent being signalled by the discharge of three bombs from a mortar. Halting in front of the tents destined for them, they partook of some refreshment, tea and pipes. The arrangement of his tent, however, did not seem to please the second Envoy, and he expressed himself to the cringing Korean officials in terms perhaps more forcible than polite. The cortege filed onward to enter the city through the Sone Yi Mun or Gate of Everlasting Courtesy. The police regulations were most strict. Apart from the fact that the Envoys were regarded as Imperial representatives and should, as such, be screened from the inquisitiveness of public gaze for fear their blood should pollute His Majesty had given peremptory orders that no foreigners should witness the ceremonials. All shops were closed, the walls were cleaned and no Koreans allowed upon them. My uniform, some firmness and the judicious distribution of about twenty-five cents in Japanese silver, secured for myself and some friends immunity from these restrictions and we were enabled to witness from the ramparts the entrance of Imperial Commissioners and their escort some six hundred strong, continually increased by the outlying detachments of police and gendarmes, who fell into column as the pageant passed. But even then we had to crouch behind the parapet and peep through the embrasures.

Proceeding direct to the Palace the Imperial Shrines passing through the central portal opened only for royalty or ministers plenipotentiary, the Emperor's Commissioner, entering by the East or most honorable gate in their chairs and with their escort were received at the entrance of the second courtyard by the King Li Shi, well-named, and not Li Hung as described in the "Almanach de Gotha." The envoys went to the Great Audience Hall, which had been appropriately decorated. They keeping on the East side and His Majesty on the West, or least honorific side; the Letter of Condolence being placed upon a centre table. The King kneeling executed four *kowtows*, that is he prostrated himself abjectly, on all fours, touching the ground with his forehead each time, having burned an incense stick some eighteen inches long to *kowtowed* once more. The Envoys then took the Imperial Eulogy to the Hall, where was placed the mortuary tablet of the deceased Queen Dowager, which was a narrow planed wooden shingle a little over a foot in height upon which was written the name of the departed, and placed vertically upon a stand, was supposed to represent her personality. The scroll was then unfolded, the senior Envoy handing it to the King who respectfully kneeling down read it. The Imperial Commissioners still retaining their positions on the eastern side during this ceremony. The King then walked three times "Igo! Igo! Igo" knelt three times, kowtowing thrice each time, calling out in a loud voice "Man Sooé! Man Sooé! Man Man Sooé! Ten thousand years! Ten thousand years! Ten times ten thousand years!" exchanging as his Imperial Master on the Dragon Throne at Peking. All the civil and military officials then knelt and repeated the same ceremony and the same cries, and then trumpets sounded and the royal band played.

The Imperial Commissioners then made three obeisances before the tablet and waited three times in the Manchu tongue "Uhi! Uhi! Uhi!"

I almost forgot to chronicle that before they entered the Tablet Hall the Envoys retiring to a yellow silk tent changed their sentimental black robes, as also did His Majesty, who appeared at first in the unbleached hempen grass-cloth, indicative of the deepest mourning.

Leaving the Tablet Hall and again changing their costumes the representatives of the Son of Heaven met the King in a chamber in rear of the Audience Pavilion where, kneeling, once he performed three *kowtows* to each of them, a compliment which was returned. Wine and tea were served the former in lipped cups of silver. All officials then *kowtowed*—a compliment acknowledged.

After going back to the Audience Hall the lesser Kingdom again recognized its subjection to the Greater Empire, by its sovereign kneeling and executing four *kowtows* as the Envoys took their leave.

As ordered by the Imperial Edict, the distinguished and costly presents of the Monarch to his suzerain's Envoys remained upon the Eastern table of the Great Audience Hall, the incense burners occupying the Western table.

They then went to their reserved residence formerly known as Li-Pin-Se, a hall for receiving honored guests, now called the Nam-Pei-Kang, or Southern Palace, which had been specially fitted up to receive them. The Arrow Gate, the Shadow walls, the flagstaffs and all the appurtenants having been repainted at the King's expense.

The ninth being the anniversary of the death of an Imperial sovereign, on which day according to Chinese etiquette visits were not interchangeable, was spent by the Imperial Deputies and the rulers to whom they were accredited in resting from the fatigues of their journey, and the functions of the previous day.

Strange as it may seem, in spite of Declarations of Independence and treaties to the contrary the "right" of justice, high and low passed at once into the hands of the Imperial Legates, as also the disposal of the keys of the capital. Morning and evening the King sent a eunuch from the Palace asking them to name the time for the opening and closing of the city gates. The signal for which was daily given, save on the ninth, by the consecutive explosion of three bombs at the Nam-Pei-Kang.

A large number of the higher Korean mandarins with troops camped in the spacious courtyards of the Chinese officials quarters.

On the tenth instant His Majesty accompanied by his usual escort (horse, foot and artillery) entered the Nam-Pei-Kang by its Eastern gate changed his costume for a blue one, significant of half mourning in a small house in the second courtyard; sent in by his Supreme Counsellor of State, two very large white cards, with his name inscribed in microscopic characters at the bottom. As soon as the Manchu and Mongol officers saw the cards they said "Ching, Ching, Please come." The King entering the third court, which had been covered with mats, took position in a tent on its West side, the Imperial representations facing him in two tents on the East side. The King bowed to the senior Envoy, who returned the salutation and a bow to the second one was also acknowledged. Mutual inquiries concerning each other's health and well-being were made through the medium of interpreters, who prevailed on the ground between the tents. The King then recalling his Master's deputies to precede him followed them. They through the Eastern portals, the King following through the Western portals, to the grand pavilion, supported on massive wooden columns painted black and white, where the tables had been spread. A collation was served. The food coming ready prepared from the Palace, the Envoys declining then as on all other occasions, to accept the silver dishes upon which their viands were served. King and Envoys each taking their proper places at separate tables according to the rites, His Majesty to the West, the Envoys on the East.

During the repast the King asked the Imperial Commissioners three times to remain a few days longer; they replying each time, thanking His Majesty, for his kindness, stated they must return to Peking as promptly as possible, and report to the Throne.

After the banquet, which lasted perhaps an hour as a ball, the King arose and was taken leave of in the same courtyard and in the same manner in which he had been received by their Excellencies, changed his clothes again and returned to the Palace.

On the eleventh the ceremony of the deputation of the Peking officials at the Governor's Yamen outside the West Gate was substantially the same. Except that what in previous letters I have erroneously styled "Ing Pong," the great Curfew Bell, but which, should be called "Ching Chong" meaning "men prohibited," formerly rung only at nights to clear the streets of males, so women folk could walk abroad, was tolled as His Majesty left the Palace. The death knell of Korean liberty!! In this instance the King was the first to arrive entering under the three silken canonies in the three courtyards awaited the arrival of the Emperors Emissaries, who came about half an hour later, and obtained access to the royal quarters after an interchange of messages by aides-de-camp bearing arrival indicative signals. Coming on the train defiled courtwards to the West. Could it have been of significance that westward the course of Empire takes its way.

Great drops of rain were falling as though the Heavens were weeping at Korea's sorry plight. Flags were being furled, banners removed from their staves, arrow sheaves were being swathed in oil paper covers, when His Korean Majesty left the Governor's hospitable canopy to return to his capital, where he may henceforth reign, but not govern. Having by Chinese action, his own lack of firmness and the want of ability of his so-called foreign advisers, been rendered as politically impotent as his eunuchs are physically.

Firmly, and will be claimed that the ceremonies I have just described were purely religious and devoid of any political meaning. The majority, however, of intelligent and thinking people outside here are of the opinion that the recent action of Korea's ruler will necessitate the modification of her relations if not the abrogation of her treaties with several Great Powers. The United States, for instance, does not keep ministers resident at the courts of vassal states. Consuls-General and Charges d'Affaires are quite sufficient for all everyday business purposes, but such an arrangement is all very well for bureaucrats here and at home to deny the suzerainty of the Celestial Empire, but such an pose cannot be maintained in the Far East, the contrary having just been palpably demonstrated by what the third Bonaparte would have called the Gallic and irrefutable logic of accomplished fact.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council was held on the 9th inst. There were present:—Hon. W. M. Deane, C.M.G. (President), Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor General), Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G. (Acting Colonial Treasurer), Mr. E. V. Ackroyd (Acting Attorney General), Mr. N. G. Mitchell Innes (Acting Registrar General), Messrs. T. H. Chater, T. H. Whitehead, P. Ryrie, J. Keswick and Dr. Ho Kai (unofficial members), and Mr. A. Hazeland, acting clerk of Councils.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE NEW CENTRAL MARKET.

The Chairman—The first question before us is the vote of $170,000 for total cost of the new market. The estimate downwards included $159,144, the amount of money expended up to the 31st of December, 1889, for purchase of land and the erection of a temporary market.

Mr. Whitehead—Before going into these estimates I would remind honourable members that a statement of details of every item in these estimates was promised, upon my motion on the 4th ultimo. Will the hon. the Surveyor-General kindly lay the promised report on the table?

The Surveyor-General—I am under the impression that the report which I furnished to the Government contained all the necessary information. It can now be furnished to the hon. member.

The Chairman—The report has been placed in the hands of the members of Council long ago. Has any one any observations to make relative to the new Central Market?

Mr. Chater—Has the work of constructing foundations been let to Chinese contractors?

Mr. Brown—The work of making the foundations is not let under specific contract, but the erection of the superstructure will be.

Mr. Chater—What does the estimate for the foundations amount to?

Mr. Brown—Approximately it amounts to $32,000. It is quite impossible to estimate exactly, because in some parts there are difficulties to contend with owing to water filtering through the ground.

Mr. Chater—The contract is not let?

Mr. Brown—It is let out in sections. We pay for what is done. You can't contract unless you tell the contractor exactly what he has to do. We can not determine the style of work exactly owing to the peculiar and unreliable nature of the ground on which the market is being erected.

The Chairman—Perhaps the hon. member on my left (Mr. Chater) remembers, when the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was being built that water was met with in sinking for the foundations, and that therefore extra expense was incurred.

Mr. Chater—I don't think that was so. By the necessary system of paying for works on the new market we don't know how much it will cost.

The way the hon. member suggests is like a gamble. If the contractor has good luck to work on he makes a big profit, but if he has difficulties to contend with, thus he becomes bankrupt and throws up the work. If you contract for such work you must be sure that the contractor is a thoroughly competent man, but no respectable contractor will think of binding himself down to any specific figure for work to be done in such ground as the new market foundations are now being made in.

Mr. Chater—Who has called on to do the measuring of the ground and works?

Mr. Brown—The engineer in charge of the works.

Dr. Ho Kai—When will the market be finished?

Mr. Brown—It is impossible to say.

Dr. Ho Kai—Will it take 5 years?

Mr. Brown—I should be sorry if it did. I have already said that the period required for the completion of the work cannot at present be arrived at even approximately.

The Chairman—For next year you have put down $150,000. Can you do with $100,000?

Mr. Brown—I don't think so. It is probable that when the whole of the public works are completed there will be a small surplus of funds. It is better to overestimate than to be continually coming to the Council for supplementary votes. If early the work will be completed in two years time.

The vote was then agreed to.

THE GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.

The Chairman—In bringing the next question before you—the Gap Rock Lighthouse—I will refer you to the Surveyor General's report on the subject, wherein he says:

"In the estimates of 1889 the amount provided for this lighthouse was 600. I can, however, give no details on which the estimate is based. It is certain that a Revolving Light in the first order could not be constructed under the most favourable conditions on such a site for that sum. It should be borne in mind that the conditions under which the Lighthouse is being built are anything but favourable, as a steady temporary building for performing the service to a fair extent would fall prey of the waves of the China Seas unless it had to be purchased and a staff had to be specially organized for this work. After going carefully into the matter, I estimate the cost of the Lighthouse at $180,000 less $30,000 the estimated value of the steamship *Fame* on the completion of the work, thus making the net cost $150,000. Although this is a large sum it compares favorably with the cost of other Lighthouses erected on isolated rocks similarly exposed. The Council thus know that the matter has been gone into carefully. I recommend the vote."

Mr. Wodehouse—Do you think $170,000 will be required for the purpose?

Mr. Brown—No, but the greater part of it will.

Mr. Whitehead—Is the steamship *Fame* to be utilized?

Mr. Brown—Yes, to her full value, $30,000.

Mr. Whitehead—Is the steamship *Fame* the property of the Government?

Mr. Brown—Yes.

Mr. Whitehead—Is the steamship *Fame* the property of the Government?

Mr. Brown—Yes, to her full value, $30,000

ARGUMENTS ON THE PRISON EXTENSION.

The Chairman—The next item is No. 9, Gaol Extension, $140,000, of which $100,000 is asked for next year. This is a matter on which there is a great difference of opinion. So long ago as 1883, the Secretary of State, in a despatch of the 15th October, says he consents to a temporary postponement of the building, "although with some reluctance," as the desirability of erecting a new prison, at Hongkong has long been recognised, and it must be understood the work cannot be indefinitely postponed." And His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, who has taken a great deal of personal interest in this matter, expresses himself in this way, that he does not hesitate to say the manner in which prisoners are clustered together in the same cell is a scandal, and if an epidemic were to break out the consequences would be most serious. Now, two projects have been submitted to the Secretary of State. One is to extend the present Gaol at the expense of a portion of the compound of the police barracks, and the other is to erect block buildings towards the west, but so far as I know, no determination has been arrived at as to which of these two schemes, if either, should be adopted. The matter has been sent home to the Secretary of State and this item has been placed on the estimates in order to provide for the result of the Secretary of State's decision.

Mr. J. J. Keswick—Well, sir, I regret that I cannot agree with the recommendation that this money should be voted. I cannot but regard with very considerable concern the freedom with which these enormous sums are put down in the estimates, forgetting, as I once before remarked in this Council, that the revenues of this colony are not by any means elastic, and there are no grounds whatever for supposing our revenue is going to increase at all. On the contary, there is every reason to believe, I think, that from time to time there will be a very great contraction in our income. I can easily suppose that in the event of bad crops on the mainland, bad trade here, political difficulties, anything of that sort might react on Hongkong in such a manner that our revenue would be nothing like equal to our expenditure. And in reference to this particular item, it appears to me that the proposal to build a new gaol at a cost of $140,000 is something very excessive. I have not myself gone through the goal, therefore I am unable to say what the accomodation allotted to each prisoner may be, but it seems to me the proposal, to expend $140,000 in building a new prison when the one we have has until quite recently been always regarded as ample, is one that ought not to be favourably entertained. Personally, I would propose that this sum be omitted from the estimates.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead—I beg to second the hon. gentleman's proposal. I think the sums put down in this schedule before us are astounding, and, as the Secretary of State says, far in excess of the powers of the department to make use of. I believe two Commissions have sat in connection with gaol extension, but, so far, I have not seen their reports. I think it would have been very desirable had those reports been placed on the table, so that we could have seen what recommendations were put forward by the two different commissions and have had something to be guided by. I second the hon. member's proposition.

Mr. C. P. Chater—Sir, I have also to note my objection to this item, but on entirely different grounds from those taken by the two hon. members who have spoken. I think it is not a very good policy for the Government to come forward and ask us to vote large sums of money without our knowing whether the extension is to be effected by addition to the present gaol, by building a new gaol at West Point, or whether the thing is to be done at all or not. I am of opinion we should not be called upon for any vote whatever until the Government has made up its mind what is to be done and has plans made out and tenders called for; it is then we ought to be asked for the money. At present you yourself, sir, state that you do not know whether the home people are going to sanction any expenditure or whether they are going to erect a new building altogether, and we are asked to vote this large sum of money without our having any knowledge of what is to be done. Under these circumstances I should feel myself called upon to oppose the vote. I think we should not be called upon to vote money until the Government is satisfied certain buildings should be put up, and has ascertained what the cost will be. I think the chances are that not a penny of this $140,000 will be spent next year, but whether so or not, why should we be asked to vote it to-day? I think it is committing the Colony in a way that might lead to our spending more than is requisite. I therefore object to the vote.

The Acting Attorney-General—In 1886 or 1887 I was chairman of a committee appointed to visit the gaol. It was composed of the hon. member who has just spoken, the Hon. Mr. William Keswick, and several others. We visited the gaol in the day time and also at night, and I think we were very much astonished at seeing Chinamen huddled in cells as full as they could pack them. We made several recommendations, because we were very indisposed indeed to recommend any new buildings, and we thought if the law as to whipping were extended, and whipping allowed for many other offences than it is now, the number of the inmates of the goal might be diminished. We were all of opinion that what we saw was, I may say, scandalous, and that with the Chinese huddled together as they were, and with very few subjected to solitary confinement, the prison was not a very severe punishment for them. We were agreed something should be done, and we thought that, as I have said, whipping should be allowed in order to diminish the numbers. Most of the recommendations as to whipping were disapproved of by the Secretary of State, but from what we saw we were clearly of opinion something should be done. As far as I know the number of prisoners has not been diminished, and it is very desirable some punishment more deterrent than anything you have now should be applied to the Chinese. It is said solitary confinement would be a very severe punishment, but you cannot carry that out at present because there are not a sufficient number of cells. The Secretary of State from time to time has called attention to this matter. The excuse for nothing having been done has been that there was no money, but I think you may find the Secretary of State may say that eight years consideration of the matter is really sufficient and that something must now be done. Those who are interested in criminal matters and wish to see some more effective punishment introduced as the opinion of solitary confinement would be effective. That being so, I think it was only reasonable and prudent for the Government to come forward to-day and ask for this money, which we believe will be wanted for next year. We put the whole matter before you and give our reasons why all these things are necessary, some more necessary than others. The whole is put before you in order that you may judge, and really among all these items there are few if any more requisite and necessary than the extension of the gaol.

Mr. P. Ryrie—What will become of the Magistracy, Chairman? I told you I was not quite sure which of the two plans would be adopted. One scheme is to extend the gaol over the site of the present Magistracy and the other to start a new block on the Pokfulam Road at West Point.

Mr. P. Ryrie—Have you ground there?

The Chairman—Yes, it has been reserved for the last ten years.

Mr. P. Ryrie—And is it proposed to build a new gaol?

The Chairman—A new block not the whole goal.

The Acting Attorney-General—But when you have begun with one block you will have to go on.

The Chairman—Yes, in time.

Mr. Ho Kai—I support the motion on the ground that the expenditure is unnecessary. With all respect to the Commission that inquired into the question of such extension I think there is scarcely one of the members who knows the Chinese well enough to form an opinion. And talking about solitary cells and other punishments, I am afraid the members were far from accurate in speaking of solitary confinement as a punishment to the Chinese. Every one knows the Chinese are a very patient race, and I know some members of the lower classes, or criminal classes, will sit down for days by themselves and take no notice of other people. They are not active, they do not care for outdoor exercise, and solitary confinement to them, I am afraid, would be rather a comfort. As to overcrowding and the fear of epidemics, that is also without foundation. There has been no epidemic in the gaol, and the Chinese herd together themselves outside the gaol quite as much. Then I say there is an enormous difference between the European constitution and the Chinese constitution. Of that, the Legislature never take any notice; they simply say that what Europeans require the Chinese must require, and consequently they make the mistake of treating the Chinese as they would Europeans. And now you ask for a very large sum for gaol extension because you think Chinese prisoners require as much accomodation as European prisoners, and that they should have a separate cell, and so on, and of course if you give them a good deal of nourishing food and everything else you may go on extending the gaol indefinitely, and by and by it will cover the whole colony. I am sure there are other means that could be devised to make the punishment more salutary and prevent the lower class of Chinese desiring to rush into gaol as a comfortable boarding-house where they can have a lot of amusement and pay nothing.

The Chairman—As the hon. member has thought over the matter so fully, could he suggest any method?

Mr. Ho Kai—I think this is perhaps not the place to do so, but I should be very pleased, if the Government consulted me in the matter, to point out some things that I think would be useful.

Mr. P. Ryrie—I am in favour of some extension, but I think the amount put down is too large. You don't want to apply the separate system to all the prisoners. Several years ago there was some talk about taking in the Magistracy, and the sum then mentioned was about $80,000.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer—I should like to say, sir, that any reform made in the direction of treating the prisoners in gaol should be in the way of separating what I may call municipal offenders from real criminals. It is very painful to have to send numerous Chinese, such as hawkers and breakers of the opium laws, to gaol to be treated as common criminals instead of having some place where they might be detained for a short time until the fine imposed upon them is paid. And also with regard to the herding of prisoners together in gaol, the real defect of that system is that it promotes vice among the people so crowded and they concoct how fresh crimes to commit when they come out. If any scheme could be devised by which municipal offenders could be kept separate, and so not become a part of the criminal population, I think that is the direction any reform ought to take.

The Acting Registrar-General—I held the appointment of Superintendent of the Gaol for a year, and I know of no reason why the class of prisoners alluded to by the Acting Colonial Treasurer should not be separated. As a matter of fact they are. There are several yards, each with its own cells, and the different classes of prisoners can thus be separated. As regards making the gaol more deterrent I may say there are three or four methods in use. One is to deprive the prisoners of food, another to put them in solitary confinement, and another to increase their labour. Deprivation of food can only be applied at infrequent intervals, and it does not always have the effect one could wish; and as to increasing the labour, to apply that extensively, would necessitate an increase of the staff, for you cannot make the prisoners work after hours without punishing the staff also. With regard to solitary confinement I must say I do not agree with my hon. friend on my left (Hon. Ho Kai). I think it stands almost to reason that a man after his day's labour would much sooner have a pleasant chat with his comrades than be locked up alone with ghosts and the other inhabitants of the unseen world, in whose existence the Chinese believe. In fact, in one or two cases where men have been put in solitary confinement they have hanged themselves.

Then Acting Colonial Treasurer—Municipal offenders wear the same clothes as other prisoners, do they not?

The Acting Registrar-General—Every one who goes into goal wears goal clothes, but there is no reason why they should be put in the same cells or in communication with other prisoners.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer—But they are under the same administration as it were!

The Acting Registrar-General—Yes.

The Chairman—What was the proposed size of the separate cells, 8 ft. by 4 ft., was it not?

The Surveyor-General—In England it is 600 c. ft. of air space for convicts. In Cyprus, for motives of economy we adopted 400 ft. Not being a cold climate you can always provide for ventilation from outside. The health in the gaol in Cyprus remained good during the nine years I was there.

The Chairman—The size was 8 feet by 4 feet, I think.

The Surveyor-General—I don't know.

Mr. P. Ryrie—I think it was said 1,000 feet of air space should be allowed.

The Surveyor-General—If you ask the doctors they will tell you a good deal more.

The Chairman—I fancy they don't get more than one foot.

A division was then taken on the motion to omit the item with the following result:—

The Acting Registrar-General
The Surveyor-General
The Acting Colonial Treasurer
The Acting Attorney-General
J. J. Keswick
T. H. Whitehead
P. Ryrie
Ho Kai

For—2.
Against—6.

The Chairman—The motion is lost. I have thought over this matter before, and as I read the standing rules and regulations the Chairman (of Council) has his own vote and a casting vote, but I do not see that that power is extended to the Chairman of a Committee, and I think I must rule I have only a casting vote in case of an equality, and not a double vote.

VOTES AGREED TO.

Cattle Depôt Extension, estimated total cost $10,000; estimated expenditure to 31st December 1890, $8,000; estimate for 1891, $2,000. Slaughter-house and sheep Depôts, estimated total cost $99,000; estimated expenditure to 31st December 1890, $5,000; estimate expenditure 1891, $60,000. Public latrines, estimated total cost $25,000; estimated expenditure 1891, $10,000. Kowloon Reservoir.

After some discussion respecting the construction of public latrines the question was allowed to stand over, and the Committee adjourned *sine die* at noon.

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The second ordinary meeting of shareholders in the above named company was held at the Hongkong Hotel at noon on the 6th inst. Mr. B. Layton presided, and amongst those present were Messrs. B. Dalrymple, C. S. Sharp, E. E. Abrahamson (Directors), H. Wicking, C. F. Hurtong, J. B. Gomes, S. Noronha, C. J. Hirst, and others.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, I am sorry to say that, owing to unavoidable causes the report and accounts of this company have been but a short time in your hands, but it is perhaps of less consequence, for during the past year or so there have been several meetings of the shareholders to consider the affairs of the Company which unfortunately have been, and still continue to be, of a very anxious and unsatisfactory nature, and at the last extraordinary general meeting held on the 6th October, a very full statement of the position was put before you. The Report of Mr. Abrahamson, attached to the accounts, gives you details of the work and progress of the Estate up to a very recent date, and I dont know that very much is to be added to that at present. The 1889 crop was very small in quantity, but its quality was good and the price realized for the best quality was excellent, nor is there much to grumble at in that obtained for the seconds, but the dollar result was seriously interfered with by the high rate of exchange at which the proceeds were converted. The 1890 crop, when we last met, was expected to yield fully 900 piculs, but last advices from the Estate, which are incorporated in Mr. Abrahamson's report, have reduced the estimated outturn to 600 piculs, of this quantity, 400 piculs are in the fermenting shed. Shipment of a portion of this should take place in the early spring and be completed by the end of May. the cost of the crop is great but of the amount at debit of working account, a certain proportion, say $20,000, belongs to the expenditure on the 1891 crop, but against that, we must remember it is estimated a sum of about $12,000 must yet be spent to finish and ship off the crop, the quality of the leaf is reported to be good and the weight is light, which means, I am told, a tobacco of a finer texture and consequently of a high value. It can only be hoped that this may be so. For the 1891 crop 160 fields have been filled. With regard to the negotiations which we were impowered at the meeting of 6th October to enter into with a view to amalgamating this company with others, I regret to say that so far nothing definite has been arrived at but communications are still going on and we hope that something may yet be arrived at by which this company along with the Lamag and Songei Koyah may find capital to work the estates, for unless some money is found and that soon, the Estate will have to cease work altogether. It is very disappointing that the scheme proposed by Mr. Stokes for organizing a Company in London should have hung fire so long but as you are aware, financial affairs have not been favourable for such enterprises, our last advices still hold out some hope, but it will be evident to you that the embarrassed state of our finances will not admit of delay. The accounts are made up to 31st October and embrace 13 months, we considered it better to get the figures as near date as possible, and I may tell you that our position is as nearly as possible thus:—We have to pay a Debit Balance of $25,305

Debenture Debt	14,500
London Agents	5,000
Paper Money & Sundry Creditors	3,500
	$25305

Against this, value of the Crop, less Expenses, say $12,000.

We have had, and still, anxious time to find funds for the Company, and it has been due to London agents, but any monies have been forthcoming to carry on the work of the company to the present point, and if the negotiations at present going on, fall through, the Company must cease work and wind up its affairs, and unless we hear of something very shortly, the time will be past for attempting planting for next season.

Continuing, the Speaker said I am very sorry that the directors had such an unfortunate account to lay before the shareholders. There have been some abnormal expenses and some, too, which were fairly And at the same time unavoidable. The principal item I would draw attention to is expenses incurred in procuring coolies, namely, $7,657.84. This outlay was quite unavoidable, for the engagement of coolies for Borneo is accompanied with very great difficulties indeed. Another item is that of close on $4,000 for the medical department. It includes the feeding of, and medicines supplied, to coolies while in hospital. We trust that will be less in future. At the present time there are but 16 men laid up. The climate of Borneo is unhealthy but its deleterious effect on the coolies shows a marked diminution of late. The fact remains that a great deal of money has been spent and nothing or next to nothing, done. Tobacco planting in Borneo has turned out to be much more expensive than was anticipated. Negotiations are *en train*, as you know, for the transfer of our property to a London company, and we hope daily for success in that direction. We have no doubt but that if we could get the matter through, we would be able to pay a good dividend. It was my intention to ask one or two questions in reference to the accounts, but as the Chairman has dealt so fully and satisfactorily with them, I shall not now do so. We like all other pioneers, have had our experience and we have bought it at a substantial price. Probably the new London company will be fortunate and reap the fruits of that which we have sown.

Mr. Gomes—I think the Hongkong management is not to blame for our unfortunate position. It is those in charge at Sandakan who, by giving us timely warning, which they do not do—could have caused us to sell at sooner. They should not have kept us in ignorance so long.

The Chairman—Meetings were held last January when the affairs of the company were gone into at considerable length.

Mr. Gomes—What I know is that had we been fully informed at an early date we would have stopped our expenses in Borneo a good deal sooner.

The Chairman—Mr. Pryer, who was sent out by the company, has been there and found the affairs in a very bad state. He has seen the manager at Kalka and he has given his views on the management. We would probably take a very different view of the management.

Mr. Wicking—You will remember, Mr. Chairman, that we sold in January that the crop would fetch $19,000 but that was not realized.

Mr. Abrahamson—No, for the reason that that statement was based on well founded hopes entertained at that time. Circumstances over which we had no control altered the case.

The Chairman—I move the adoption of the report. There is no good in discussing the matter any further.

Mr. Wicking—I agree with the Chairman and beg to second the motion. Carried unanimously.

Messrs. B. Layton and C. S. Sharp were then re-elected Directors, and Messrs. G. Stewart and H. D. Mackintosh auditors, for the ensuing year.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Wicking, the proceedings terminated.

The following is the report:—

The Directors have now to submit to you their report together with a statement of accounts for the period ending 31st October 1890.

Annexed is a report by Mr. Abrahamson upon the work carried on at the company's estate during the past year.

The 1889 crop, consisting of 92 Bales Piculs 112, was not shipped till May last, and was unfortunately delayed in transit to Amsterdam. The tobacco was very favourably reported on by the Amsterdam dealers and was sold at satisfactory prices, 67 bales best quality fetching 151 guilder cents per 2 kilo, and the remaining 30 Bales, of inferior and broken leaf, realizing 65 guilder cents per 2 kilo. The reports furnished by the Amsterdam agents are of a most encouraging nature and sufficiently demonstrate the capability of the Company's estate to produce tobacco of really good quality.

The 1890 crop is unfortunately considerably short of the quantity previously estimated, but is expected to produce not less than 600 piculs; and by last advices the reaping was completed and 400 piculs were in the fermenting sheds. The shipment of the crop should be completed by May next.

PEPPER DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the straitened position of the Company's finances it was not considered advisable to proceed with this, and, for the present, no further expenditure is being incurred. The Board regret the necessity for this and would be ready to dispose of this portion of the Company's enterprise; but, so far, no buyer has been found.

LONDON COMPANY.

Agreeably with the views expressed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of 6th October 1890, your Directors are in communication with London with the view of bringing about arrangements for the floating of a new company to carry on this Company's estate in conjunction with those belonging to the Songei Koyah and Lamag Planting Companies, but, so far, nothing definite has been arranged.

DIRECTORS.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. Stokes and Layton retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. G. Stewart and D. H. Mackintosh who offer themselves for re-election.

B. LAYTON,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1890.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1890.

To the Directors of the East Borneo Planting Co., Limited, Hongkong.

Gentlemen,—I beg to report on the working of the estate of the past year. One hundred and fifty fields were placed under cultivation in two divisions, one consisting of 70 fields and one consisting of 80 fields, of which thirty fields had been partially cultivated during 1889, and from which it was thought that, with the aid of guano, a fair crop would be reaped.

On 50 fields situated near the river, a heavy crop was obtained, and on 70 fields a fair crop, but I regret to say that the 30 fields, on which guano was employed did not turn out as well as was estimated, and brought down the average of the crop to the present estimate of 4 piculs per field.

In the early part of the year there was considerable sickness, but during the past six months the health on the estate has been good.

The small crop of 1889 was sent forward early in the year, and was, notwithstanding that there was a large percentage of broken tobacco, well received. It is estimated that there is not half the percentage of broken tobacco this season that there was last.

In all, 1,800,000 trees were planted out and to date 1,500,000 reaped and stored in the drying and fermenting sheds. 300,000 plants were lost, owing to sickness and drought, chiefly in the 30 fields referred to.

The season on the whole has not been unfavourable, and were it not for the 30 fields worked with guano, a crop of at least 6 piculs on an average would have been housed; at the same time it should be stated that the leaf is of *light* weight, and as it is intended for covers only, should be of more value than a heavier tobacco.

From the experience gained, land near the fields from which the best results were obtained has been prepared for next season, and it is to be hoped that funds will be available to continue cultivation, which though it has not shown profitable results, will if firmly believe, do so in the near future; most of the sheds, roads etc. already built are available for next season, and 200 fields are in course of preparation.

PEPPER DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the financial state of the company it was thought advisable to discontinue the services of the European Manager, and special staff of coolies. This department is staled, and the estate hospital is being kept up by convalescent men from the hospital, who are unfit to be employed in the tobacco cultivation.

Mr. Wicking—It was my intention to ask one or two questions in reference to the accounts, but as the Chairman has dealt so fully and satisfactorily with them, I shall not now do so. We like all other pioneers, have had our experience and we have bought it at a substantial price. Probably the new London company will be fortunate and reap the fruits of that which we have sown.

Mr. Gomes—I think the Hongkong management is not to blame for our unfortunate position. It is those in charge at Sandakan who, by giving us timely warning, which they do not do—could have caused us to sell at sooner. They should not have kept us in ignorance so long.

The Chairman—Meetings were held last January when the affairs of the company were gone into at considerable length.

Mr. Gomes—What I know is that had we been fully informed at an early date we would have stopped our expenses in Borneo a good deal sooner. It appears to me that we have spent all we could and more besides.

The Chairman—Mr. Pryer has been there and saw the manager at Kalka and he has given his views on the management. We would probably take a very different view of the management.

Mr. Wicking—You will remember, Mr. Chairman, that we sold in January that the crop would fetch $19,000 but that was not realized.

Mr. Abrahamson—No, for the reason that that statement was based on well founded hopes entertained at that time. Circumstances over which we had no control altered the case.

The Chairman—I move the adoption of the report. There is no good in discussing the matter any further.

Mr. Wicking—I agree with the Chairman and beg to second the motion. Carried unanimously.

Messrs. B. Layton and C. S. Sharp were then re-elected Directors, and Messrs. G. Stewart and H. D. Mackintosh auditors, for the ensuing year.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Wicking, the proceedings terminated.

The following is the report:—

The Directors have now to submit to you their report together with a statement of accounts for the period ending 31st October 1890.

Annexed is a report by Mr. Abrahamson upon the work carried on at the company's estate during the past year.

The 1889 crop, consisting of 92 Bales Piculs 112, was not shipped till May last, and was unfortunately delayed in transit to Amsterdam. The tobacco was very favourably reported on by the Amsterdam dealers and was sold at satisfactory prices, 67 bales best quality fetching 151 guilder cents per 2 kilo, and the remaining 30 Bales, of inferior and broken leaf, realizing 65 guilder cents per 2 kilo. The reports furnished by the Amsterdam agents are of a most encouraging nature and sufficiently demonstrate the capability of the Company's estate to produce tobacco of really good quality.

The 1890 crop is unfortunately considerably short of the quantity previously estimated, but is expected to produce not less than 600 piculs; and by last advices the reaping was completed and 400 piculs were in the fermenting sheds. The shipment of the crop should be completed by May next.

PEPPER DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the straitened position of the Company's finances it was not considered advisable to proceed with this, and, for the present, no further expenditure is being incurred. The Board regret the necessity for this and would be ready to dispose of this portion of the Company's enterprise; but, so far, no buyer has been found.

LONDON COMPANY.

Agreeably with the views expressed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of 6th October 1890, your Directors are in communication with London with the view of bringing about arrangements for the floating of a new company to carry on this Company's estate in conjunction with those belonging to the Songei Koyah and Lamag Planting Companies, but, so far, nothing definite has been arranged.

DIRECTORS.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. Stokes and Layton retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. G. Stewart and D. H. Mackintosh who offer themselves for re-election.

B. LAYTON,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1890.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1890.

To the Directors of the East Borneo Planting Co., Limited, Hongkong.

Gentlemen,—I beg to report on the working of the estate of the past year. One hundred and fifty fields were placed under cultivation in two divisions, one consisting of 70 fields and one consisting of 80 fields, of which thirty fields had been partially cultivated during 1889, and from which it was thought that, with the aid of guano, a fair crop would be reaped.

On 50 fields situated near the river, a heavy crop was obtained, and on 70 fields a fair crop, but I regret to say that the 30 fields, on which guano was employed did not turn out as well as was estimated, and brought down the average of the crop to the present estimate of 4 piculs per field.

In the early part of the year there was considerable sickness, but during the past six months the health on the estate has been good.

The small crop of 1889 was sent forward early in the year, and was, notwithstanding that there was a large percentage of broken tobacco, well received. It is estimated that there is not half the percentage of broken tobacco this season that there was last.

In all, 1,800,000 trees were planted out and to date 1,500,000 reaped and stored in the drying and fermenting sheds. 300,000 plants were lost, owing to sickness and drought, chiefly in the 30 fields referred to.

The season on the whole has not been unfavourable, and were it not for the 30 fields worked with guano, a crop of at least 6 piculs on an average would have been housed; at the same time it should be stated that the leaf is of *light* weight, and as it is intended for covers only, should be of more value than a heavier tobacco.

From the experience gained, land near the fields from which the best results were obtained has been prepared for next season, and it is to be hoped that funds will be available to continue cultivation, which though it has not shown profitable results, will if firmly believe, do so in the near future; most of the sheds, roads etc. already built are available for next season, and 200 fields are in course of preparation.

PEPPER DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the financial state of the company it was thought advisable to discontinue the services of the European Manager, and special staff of coolies. This department is stal

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 8th inst. There were present:—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. F. Fleming); Mr. W. M. Deane (Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. S. Brown, (Surveyor-General); Mr. E. J. Ackroyd (Acting Attorney-General); Mr. H. E. Wodehouse (Acting Colonial Treasurer); Mr. N. G. Mitchell Innes (Acting Registrar-General). Messrs. C. P. Chater, P. Ryrie, T. H. Whitehead, Ho Kai, and J. J. Keswick, (unofficial members), and Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Acting Clerk of Councils.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE NEW CADETS.

The Acting Colonial Secretary, said that the vote of $400 in connection with two new cadets, which was referred to the Finance Committee on the 24th ultimo, had been approved and it now came before the Council, upon the recommendation of the Officer Administering the Government, for their approval.

The vote was agreed to.

A COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

The Acting Colonial Secretary laid a Financial Minute on the table, setting forth that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of $2,880, as a compassionate allowance for the benefit of the children of the late Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster-General, Mr. Alfred Lister.

His Excellency said, that with reference to this vote he had to inform hon. members that shortly after the death of Mr. Lister a memorial was presented to him, signed by many friends of the deceased, praying for an allowance for the benefit of his family. He forwarded the memorial to the Secretary of State who replied to the effect that an allowance not exceeding six month's salary of the deceased officer would meet with his approval. Those who signed the memorial had been duly informed of the Secretary of State's favourable reply. He now had to move that the vote be submitted to the Finance Committee. Agreed.

DANGEROUS CRAFT.

Mr. Ryrie gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would ask the Government:—"Whether, in view of the danger to human life occasioned by the overcrowding of small steamers running to ports in this island and to Macao, the regulations in force as regards ordinary steamers will be applied to vessels of 50 tons and under; and if so, when?"

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CIVIL LIST.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to repeal Ordinance No. 13 of 1860, for the establishment of a Civil List."

His Excellency explained that a full statement of reasons for the introduction of the Bill could be furnished when it came up for a second reading. It was brought forward chiefly upon certain recommendations of the Secretary of State.

The Bill then passed the first reading.

THE NEW GAMBLING BILL.

The Acting Attorney-General in moving the second reading of a Bill entitled "The Gambling Ordinance of 1890" addressed the Council at considerable length. He admitted that it was a drastic measure and gave increased powers to the police, but contended that it was justifiable as it would no more interfere with respectable social clubs than did the laws in force in Great Britain. Dr. Ho Kai opposed: on the grounds that the Bill would grant powers to the police that could be used for evil as well as good, and might result in some ten to twenty respectable Chinese social clubs, of which he knew, being interfered with by the police. Mr. Ryrie supported the opposition and urged that the last speaker (Dr. Ho Kai) was justified in proposing that the second reading of the Bill be postponed and the matter referred to a select or special committee. The Acting Colonial Secretary contended that the increase of the police's power was necessary, and justifiable from every point of view. His Excellency spoke of the Bill at great length, pointed out the justification for such a drastic measure, assured the Council that there was no desire on the part of the Government to pass the law prior to its careful consideration by the representatives of the various sections of the community and drew attention to the fact that the postponement of the second reading amounted to the Bill being virtually thrown out and that it could be fully discussed in Committee.

The Bill passed the second reading.

THE NEW GAMBLING LAW.

His Excellency, the Officer Administering the Government, spoke of the new Bill as follows:—

Before the Council divides on the second reading I would like to make a few observations with regard to a matter which for some months past has occupied my attention. Hon. members will recollect that during the early part of this year a question was put in the House of Commons as to whether the number of gambling-houses in Hongkong was not increasing. The Secretary of State wrote a despatch forwarding a copy of the question that had been put and asking me to forward any observations I desired to make on the subject. Before I received the despatch this question of gambling had come under my notice, and I had already given it a good deal of consideration. I therefore, in replying to the Secretary of State's despatch, informed him that the matter had already come before me, and that I hoped before long to introduce a measure before the Legislative Council which I trusted might do something towards suppressing the very large amount of gambling which undoubtedly exists in this colony. I was not prepared to inform him, in the absence of any statistics showing that the number of gambling-houses had increased of late, that such might or might not be the case. I had no such information before me as would enable me to give the necessary information, but I told him that whether the number of gambling houses had of late increased, or not, gambling was certainly carried on to a very great extent, and in my opinion the extent to which it was carried on was detrimental to the community at large. Subsequent to this I had occasion to examine many papers connected with this matter, and I found from these papers that ever since the year 1883, or perhaps even before, enquiries were made, commissions appointed, Bills drawn up, and the matter brought prominently before the Government, yet nothing had been effected up to the present day. The question is undoubtedly a large one, and although to a certain extent willing to agree with the arguments adduced to-day by the hon. member who represents the Chinese community (Hon Ho Kai), that we cannot altogether adopt the English laws or those of any other country in this colony, on the other hand I do not go to the extent of saying that because we happen to be in a particular colony we cannot have recourse to those laws which have been found effectual in England and in the adjacent colonies. I therefore took the trouble to examine the laws which exist in England and also those which exist in the Straits Settlements, and I brought the matter before the Executive Council in order that a measure should not be brought forward in this Council without having received every consideration, and that the Government might be advised as to what is the proper course to pursue. As regards the observations of the hon. member, that this Ordinance will increase the power of the police for good or evil, I quite admit that an Ordinance of this description does increase the powers of the police. It is almost impossible to introduce a law of this kind without doing so. Wherever a law makes it penal to do a certain act, those who have to discover whether that act is done or not must necessarily have laid upon them larger powers than they were entrusted with before. It may be that in some cases the Police have not acted with that discretion which they might have done, but it must be borne in mind, as observed by the Colonial Secretary, that the police have very difficult duties to perform, and if in excess of zeal they have sometimes gone further than they should have done, it must be borne in mind what difficulties they have to encounter in carrying out the orders placed upon them by the Magistrate. The hon. member has also mentioned that this Bill was very different to what was expected by the Chinese community. I am not in a position to know altogether what sort of a Bill was expected by them, but from the observations made by the hon. member it appears they expected a Bill which would effect certain cases more than other cases, or in other words that certain clubs could be registered for the purpose of, I will not say gambling, but at all events for the carrying on of games of chance. It seems to me to attempt that would be going dangerously far. In a law of this description we must endeavour to avoid class legislation, so to speak, as much as possible, and make the provisions of the law the same for one club and one set of persons as for another. As to what a knowledge of the Chinese has to do with a measure of this kind I am at a loss to understand. No doubt when this Bill is considered in committee, the hon. member will have an opportunity of explaining in detail the observations made to-day. The hon. member proposed the matter should be referred to a select committee or a commission which should consist of the Chief Justice, the Registrar-General, and one or two others. All I can say is that if the Bill is referred to any commission it stands very much the same chance of being treated in the same way as has been done already with the other Bills, that is, laid aside and no definite action taken. I am far from desirous that a measure like this should not be discussed, but in Parliament when members are desirous of shelving any matter or subject it is referred to a commission, and then very little more is heard of it. A measure is brought in by the Government and referred to a commission and there it ends, and I think the same would be the case here. I think it is far better to take it up and strive to do all we possibly can with it, than to try to shelve the question because it is a difficult one. With reference to having the Bill considered by a select committee, I see no objection, although I see nothing to be gained more than if it is considered by a committee of this Council. I think the more satisfactory way would be to allow the Bill to be read a second time to-day, and then to give a reasonable time before the Bill is considered in committee. I have no wish that this Bill should be hurried through Council in any way. I am desirous that hon. members and the public should have a reasonable opportunity of expressing their views on the Bill, but I do think that where we have members of Council such as we have here, representing the different sections of the community, it is far more satisfactory that a measure should be considered by them as a whole than by a few formed into a select committee. This is not a Government question. The reason that this Bill is brought forward is that gambling has done, and is doing, a great deal of harm here. The gambling that goes on here and elsewhere, I am persuaded, has the effect of taking away a good deal of money which might be more advantageously spent for the good of the community here. The Government have no idea in bringing forward this Bill or doing anything except what is for the real good of the community at large. There is no object in making this a Government question. The measure is submitted for the good of the colony and is one on which I am sure official members will be glad to receive any suggestion from the unofficial members. There were two alternatives before the Government. One was to bring in what has not been improperly termed a drastic measure, one whose provisions should be so severe that if properly worked they would create a considerable change in the amount of gambling that goes on here; and the other alternative was to amend, to some small extent, the different Ordinances we already have here. The only idea of the Government was to put a check on what I cannot help considering an evil. Of the two alternatives for the consideration of the Government the first one was adopted as the proper one to adopt. Certain observations were made by the hon. member to the effect that Chinese who may desire to carry on respectable clubs will be prevented from doing so under this Ordinance, or will be subject to raids by the police. I think if hon. members will take the trouble to read the different sections of the Bill, particularly sections 3 and 12, they will find that such arguments are not altogether applicable to this Bill. I desire to make these few observations because, as I have already said, the subject is one that has been engaging my attention for a long time past, it is one that is surrounded with difficulties, and it is one with regard to which many different opinions exist. But some of these are exactly the reasons which have induced me to bring it forward. I should have been glad if I could have brought it forward before because I and afraid it is not likely to be finished before the Governor arrives, and I thought it might be more satisfactory if it were finished with one way or the other, before the return of Sir William des Voeux. However, as the matter was so far advanced it would not have been right to have cast it aside merely on account of the reason to which I have alluded. I therefore submit it to the Council to-day. If the hon. member formally makes a motion that the matter be referred to select committee, the matter, if the motion is carried, will be referred to a select committee, but, in my own opinion it would be better, instead of referring the bill to a select committee, to read the bill a second time now and then deal with it in committee of the whole Council, so that every member may have an opportunity of expressing his views upon it. There is no desire on my part, nor is there on the part of any members of the Government, that this measure should be proceeded with in a hasty manner or without giving its contents due consideration. I may inform the hon. member that if the Bill is read a second time I do not propose to go into committee to-day, but that some time should elapse between the second reading and going into committee.

The Bill then passed the second reading.

THE BANKRUPTCY AMENDMENT BILL.

The Acting Attorney-General in moving the second reading of the new Bankruptcy Ordinance said, the want of a new Ordinance relating to bankruptcy matters in Hongkong had been felt for some time, not so much at the present time perhaps as it was some year or fifteen months ago, but the same circumstances may occur again, and it was thought advisable to place before this Council a new Bankruptcy Ordinance. The Bill which he now moved the second reading of was based on the English Bankruptcy Act of of 1883. Since it had been printed certain changes had been made in that Act by the Bankruptcy Amendment Act of 1890, and when it came for consideration in committee it was possible the Council may wish to introduce some of the changes. He then explained the subject of the various clauses in the Bill, and was followed by His Excellency who said he suggested to the Attorney-General that as the Bill would require great consideration in its details, it might be well to refer it to the Law Committee, and a motion to that effect would be left over until the next meeting of the Council. If, continued His excellency, the hon. member who took an interest in the Gambling Bill wished to move it be referred to a Select Committee it was open to him to do so at any stage of the proceedings.

The Bill was then read a second time.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1891.

The Acting Colonial Secretary moved the third reading of the Appropriation Bill. Mr. Keswick objected to the Bill on the grounds that, whereas salaries of public servants had been raised owing, in a measure, to the increased cost of living occasioned by a general rise in rents, it was a fact that rents had gone down and showed signs of further decline. Mr. T. H. Whitehead objected to the military contribution being included in the Bill. It was, however, read a third time.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

The following Bills passed the third reading:—A Bill entitled the Squatters' Ordinance, 1890, and "An Ordinance to give further Powers to Companies with respect to the alteration of their memoranda of association."

The Council then adjourned to Monday next.

THE STRANDING OF THE "PEMBROKESHIRE."

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Court of Inquiry was held at the Harbour Office on the 8th inst. to determine the cause of the stranding of the British steamship *Pembrokeshire* which ran ashore on the Ladrones on the 15th ultimo. The Court was constituted as follows:—Commander R. Hastings, R.N. (Assistant Harbour Master), President; Lieut. Mills, R.N., *Victor Emanuel*; Captain Jackson, of the steamship *Phra Chula Chom Klao*; Captain Young, *Tong Shan*; and Captain Cole, of the steamship *Gwalior*.

James Dancaster, master of the British steamer *Pembrokeshire*, said they left Singapore Nov. the 7th with general cargo, had moderate N.E. monsoon until they reached the latitude of Cape Padaran from which place they experienced strong monsoon to the Paracels, thence, until Saturday the 15th, had very strong monsoon almost equal to a fresh gale. At 9.30 a.m. on Saturday the 15th November they sounded 48½ fathoms, bottom mud. They were then steering N.E. a quarter east. At noon they took in fore and aft sails when the ship's position was 113.13.2 E. 20.34 N. steering N.N.E. At 5.10 p.m. sounded in 37 fathoms, bottom clay. At 9.50 p.m. stopped the vessel and sounded 23 fathoms, and altered course to N.E. a half east. At 10.30 altered course to N.E. and at 10.40 to N. At 10.42 p.m. to N.W. At 10.45 stopped vessel again and sounded in 18 fathoms, after which they went full speed ahead at the rate of about 8½ knots. Weather was bad and could see but 13 or 14 miles. At 11.30 they saw an Island lying W.N.W. which was taken to be the Ladrones. Course was then altered to north. At 11.45 they stopped and sounded in 3½ fathoms of water. The vessel was then found to be aground so engines were reversed full speed astern. Witness was on the bridge from 11.15 p.m. Engines were kept working until 2 o'clock in the morning. At 6 o'clock they sounded round the ship. The third officer, Mr. Chapman, was in charge of the deck when the ship grounded. At daylight they fixed the ship in 22 N. 113.31 E. Witness estimated distance from Gap Rock at noon on the 15th to be 83 miles, and steering direct for it expected to reached it about 11.15 p.m. He allowed nothing for the "set," never having experienced any on previous voyages. After they found the ship was aground the kedge anchor was run out and the canvas and square sails set, which got her head round to S.E. by E., but could not get the ship off. They then dropped the port bow anchor and fixed a temporary rudder on her. On Sunday 16th sent chief mate to Hongkong for assistance, and on Monday they jettisoned about 200 tons of cargo. At 12.30 a.m. on the 18th of November there was 3½ fathoms of water. The engines were started full speed ahead and the ship moved off slowly into deep water, making no water at the time. At 3.30 a.m. stopped the engines and anchored in 12 fathoms. At 10.30 a.m. tug from Hongkong arrived, and at 10.50 proceeded with tug astern to steer, arriving at Hongkong about 5.15 p.m. The chief officer and witness were the only persons who took observations. He did not consider the course he had steered, after 10.45 p.m. on the 15th a dangerous one.

Jno. Chapman, third mate, was then called and said that he had a second mate's certificate. He was the officer of the 1st watch on board the *Pembrokeshire* on the evening of 15th of November last. When he took charge of the deck they were steering N. N. E. Altered the course at 10.20 to N. N. E. ½ E. by the Captain's orders. At 9.50 soundings were taken and 23 fathoms were shown. Shortly after the Captain altered the course to N. by E. and later to N, half E., and then again to N. and to N. by W. At 10.45 soundings were again taken showing 18 fathoms. It was not a thick night and they could see four miles. About 11.30 observed land on the port bow. The Captain who was on the lower bridge at the time came up and witness pointed out the land to him, when he altered the course to north. At 11.45 stopped the engines and took another sounding which gave four fathoms. He then felt the ship strike. He at once went down to the chief officer and told him and the second officer the ship was aground. The first land sighted looked like two small islands. He had no idea where the ship was, but was told to look for land on the port bow. The patent log showed the ship was going about 10 knots. He didn't notice anything peculiar about the Captain until he came up the last time, when he appeared to be a little under the influence of drink, as he did not speak clearly. After the last soundings were taken and the engines were put full speed astern he felt the ship going off when he heard an order for the engines, full speed ahead and the ship seemed to move ahead again slightly. He judged the captain was under the influence of drink by his actions after the ship stopped. He also smelt liquor strong on the Captain, while on the bridge.

Geo. Cundy, Chief Officer, of the *Pembrokeshire* said he held a master's certificate. On the night of the 15th November he was called by the third officer at 11.45 who told him the ship was ashore, he immediately went on the bridge and asked the captain if the ship was ashore and he said yes. At that time the engines were going astern. They kept the ship working ahead and astern to try and get her off until 2.30 a.m., the water decreasing very rapidly. No boat was lowered until 6 a.m. when they took soundings all around the ship and found 3½ fathoms of water. When they lowered the boat in the morning to take soundings the second officer reported that the rudder was gone. When witness went on deck the captain appeared quite capable of doing his duty. He was walking about and giving his orders in a proper manner, though he thought he had been drinking a little. After leaving Singapore the Captain slipped off the ladder and struck his chest against the end of the winch, of which he complained several times afterwards. Witness, considered it a proper thing to work the engines ahead and astern to get the vessel off considering where she was. Steering N.W. from her position at noon they expected to sight the Ladrones between 10 and 11 o'clock, and thought nothing of a "set."

This was the third voyage that witness had made with the present Captain. At noon on the 15th the Captain told witness he was going to steer a straight course, N.N.E., for Gap Rock and he saw him against at 8 p.m. when he hadn't altered his course.

H. Hanson, quartermaster, said that he was at the wheel during the 1st watch on the 15th ulto. His course was N.N.E. afterwards altered to N.N.W. and finally to N. The ship struck about 11.40 p.m. and the captain was on the bridge at the time. He saw the land about 11 p.m., on the port bow. He had heard it reported about 20 minutes previous by the lookout man. Witness felt the ship strike about 11.40 and was the first to report it to the Captain. The Captain was on the Port side of the bridge at the time. Witness asked the Captain if they would go full speed astern, after he felt her strike, and he said "yes" so witness rang for full speed astern, and he heard the man that was at the lead say she was going astern. The Captain then went on the lower bridge and witness heard him shout out for the Chief Officer, and he then sang out "full speed ahead" and "hard a port helm." The ship then came round to the eastward and stopped. Shortly after 12 o'clock one of the officers told witness he need not remain longer at the wheel when he put it amidships and left the bridge. The court was then cleared, and after an interval of 45 minutes the Pesident Mr. Hasting delivered the following.

FINDING.

We find that the *Pembrokeshire* was a British vessel, schooner rigged, three masted, of 1717 tons registered, number 85,171 of London, of which ship James Dancaster holding a master's certificate, number 86305, issued at Padstow dated 22nd November 1871, was master.

It appears from the evidence before the Court that she sailed from Singapore on the 7th day of November with a general cargo, bound for Hongkong. She experienced moderate N. E. monsoon and equally weather until arriving in the latitude of Cape Padaran. From the Paracels up the force of the monsoon was almost equal to a fresh gale with cloudy weather. The last observation obtained for longitude was on the forenoon of the 13 of November. These sights do not appear in any way to have been checked. The latitude by meridian altitude on the 15th was unsatisfactory, the weather being cloudy. From noon on the 15th a course was shaped for the Gap Rock. At 9.50 p.m. on the 15th engines were stopped and the soundings obtained in 23 fathoms. Course was then continually altered to the north and westward, and to N. by W. At 10.45 p.m. soundings were again obtained in 18 fathoms, this appears to have induced the master to think that he was west of his reckoning, he, however, proceeded at full speed, 8½ knots until land was observed at 11.30 p.m. bearing half a point on the port bow. At 11.45 p.m. engines were stopped and soundings were taken in 3½ fathoms. Immediately afterwards the ship struck.

The Court having regard to the circumstances above stated, finds as follows.—That the master was guilty of wrongful default in approaching too near to the land when not certain of his position, and that the navigation was careless and untrustworthy. Further, having regard to the steps that were taken to have the vessel here off, after being stranded; the Court finds that proper, prompt, and seaman-like steps were not taken, and orders that the master's, James Dancaster, certificate be suspended for six months from this date.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column].

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—With reference to the recent failure of the Electric Light, it will doubtless be of interest to your readers to have an explanation of the actual cause of the accident. The failure on Wednesday last was due to some of the hoods—which act as protectors—being brought into contact with the wires inside the lamps, and thus allowing the current to escape instead of being conducted through the lamps as usual. It was necessary to remove some of the hoods on the following day to have them enlarged so as to prevent a recurrence of the first mishap, and this was done although it was known that in the unprotected state of the lamps a heavy fall of rain would cause their extinction. There did not then appear any probability of rain—none had fallen for months—and this being the dry season no danger was apprehended. Unfortunately, however, it rained heavily on Saturday night and through the agency of the unprotected lamps caused the light to fail. The further lighting of the streets has been suspended until the hoods can be enlarged and replaced, and the insulators examined and cleaned. This is now being done as quickly as possible, and the lamps will be in working order again in a day or two.

We would wish to make it known that in their usual protected state there is not the slightest possibility—which seems to be imagined—that either a thunderstorm or fall of rain can effect the lamps or the light in any way whatever.

We are, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1890.

THE OPENING OF THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL DIET.

AN IMPOSING AND IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

TOKYO, November 29th.

All Japan was on the tiptoe of expectation to-day, for before the sun set H.I.M. the Emperor would have declared the Imperial Diet open, and Japan would have changed mild despotism for popular representative government. It is now nearly two years since the promulgation of the Constitution. From that day, ever memorable in the history of Japan, onward to the present, public expectation has been fastened on, and public interest centred in, the Diet. While yet it was in the abstract, a thing of promise but not then of completion, men viewed the rising structure which was to be its home with more than ordinary interest, representing as it did a vast and novel force in the government of the country. It was not the skill of the architect which interested them, or the materials with which it was builded which engrossed them; it was that of which it was a symbol—a practically free Government.

And so it has come to pass that the Diet has been in all men's mouths. July 1st of this year saw Japan's first "appeal to the country." For the first time during the two thousand odd years over which the written history of this land is stated to extend, the people were called upon to vote for a popular assembly, and they were able to look forward to having, from thenceforward, a voice in their own national and private affairs. Even as the Emperor of these realms boasts of a descent unbroken for ages eternal, so we hope that the Imperial Diet which was opened amid such impressive ceremonies to-day can look forward to a life stretching as far into the mists of futurity as do the ancestors of its giver into the mists of the past. Its birth has been peaceful from the commencement. True, it was at the Declaration of the Constitution that its advent was first definitely promised, and that event was marred by the assassination of Viscount Mori, but that event, lamentable as it was, has since been shown to have been entirely devoid of any political significance. The general elections passed off with singular quietness and the peaceful and orderly proceedings in the capital to-day were another joyful augury of a happy and prosperous future. Of the hundreds and thousands in the capital who hailed the event which the booming of cannon announced had occurred, with joyous feelings, not unmingled with patriotic pride, Count Ito, the father of the Constitution, must have experienced the greatest gratification. For as he was the chief framer of the Constitution, so must he be regarded as primarily responsible for the Diet, and have tribute paid to him accordingly.

All day, Friday, (the 28th), the streets of the capital were gay with many decorations, for several of the merchants had been making holiday since Thursday. Lanterns alternating with the national flag hung out from every house. The new Parliamentary buildings, however, which were to be so great a centre of attraction to-day, were on Friday conspicuous by an absence of any external adornment, not that their native beauty places them above such artificial aid, for a plainer structure it would be difficult to choose. However, they were new, and they represented a great principle, and all day yesterday crowds hung about outside the main entrance and gazed aimlessly at the grounds within. A perfect army of police swarmed in and about the buildings and approaches thereto, and none but the *haut bon* of officialdom were allowed inside. And here we may remark that, the buildings being of a temporary character, it is hardly necessary to devote space to a detailed description of them.

At the Foreign Office matters were very busy on Friday, for it was through this department that many of the tickets admitting foreigners were sent. Hundreds of applications, we believe, had been received from persons naturally desirous of being present at so unique a ceremony, but there was only a limited number of places at the disposal of those in charge of the arrangements, and many, very many, had to go without the coveted card. Owing to the great courtesy of Viscount Hijikata, Minister of the Imperial Household Department, and Mr. Yoshitane Sannomiya, Vice Grand Master of Ceremony, a representative from this journal was accorded a ticket—a high privilege considering the number of distinguished persons who had to go without it. The ticket contained the usual directions as to what the bearer should wear; if an official, his official dress; if not, then the ordinary foreign dress suit, with Japanese orders, if any. All overcoats and wraps to be left outside.

Although the actual opening ceremony was not to take place until 10 o'clock in the forenoon, there was much that had to be got through before that hour arrived. As early as seven o'clock, the streets began to be thronged and patient sightseers to take their places, for, at eight o'clock, H.I.M. the Emperor, with the Imperial Princes, was to worship at the Imperial Sanctuary, and at nine o'clock the President, officers, and members of both Houses were to do likewise. The weather, unfortunately, while not the reverse of propitious, was gloomy. A gale had been blowing all night, but at dawn the sky looked very like rain, while there was a raw nesis in the air very much like an English November. The clouds hung low, and matters were depressing generally. Evil ones foretold a wind later in the day, straight from snow-capped Fuji, and to those in thin dress clothes, such a prospect was not a pleasing one. However, matters were not quite so bad as that, for the weather mended considerably towards noon.

The Upper House was to be the scene of the day's proceedings, and persons possessing tickets to view the ceremony began to assemble before nine o'clock. The crowds without were stupendous, and every housetop in the vicinity was crowded, although, in accordance with Japanese custom, in houses along the Imperial route, no one was allowed to occupy a higher position than the ground. The Upper House had been well warmed for the occasion, so that those inside did not experience any other discomfort than a long wait. The arrangement of the Chamber is after the style of the American House of Representatives. The floor is taken up with the seats of members, ranged in a semicircle and facing the President's seat. Each seat is so arranged that when not occupied it can be put back like the stall and circle seats in a theatre, while in front of each member is a small ledge for writing purposes, etc. Behind is a large space in which members can promenade about. The President's seat is in the style of a pulpit, although not so high, and is on a *dais* approached by a flight of steps on either side. Immediately behind, and beneath a canopy of gold, is the recess appropriated to the use of the Emperor, the entrance being hung with red plush curtains fringed with gold. As it is manifestly impossible that the President should sit with his back to his Sovereign, whenever the latter may take it into her head to attend a debate, some little difficulty may be anticipated, for if the President leaves his chair, then he dissolves the assembly at once. However, the Japanese are fertile of resource. Immediately facing the Emperor's place, but up in the gallery, is the box appropriated to the use of H.I.M. the Empress whenever the Diet may be pleased to rescind that portion of its regulations which at present forbids the presence of ladies at its sittings. This box is likewise curtained in red, but is very plainly furnished. To-day it only contained an arm-chair and a couple of chairs for her Majesty's ladies-in-waiting. Galleries run round three sides of the chamber, but nothing is placed over his Majesty's room. The galleries are supported by brackets from the walls, but pillars run up from the front of the galleries to the roof, the space being festooned with curtains of a dull purple colour. A corridor runs behind the whole of the galleries. The chamber is lighted in the day-time by skylights, the glass of which, however, has been covered with thin white Japanese paper, by which the volume of light is materially reduced. With the bright sun of Japan this may not, perhaps, be a mistake. There was certainly plenty of light to-day, although the weather was very gloomy. For artificial light a magnificent candelabra of, we should say, 50 electric lights, hangs from the ceiling, while there are numerous electric light brackets projecting from the front of the galleries. Both galleries and floor are covered with heavy carpets which deaden all sound. The members of the Press were accommodated in a gallery to the left of the Emperor's room just a little behind the President's seat, the portion reserved for them being marked "*Messieurs les Journalistes.*" In here were a representative of an American paper; Sir Edwin Arnold; the representative of the *Japan Gazette* and that of the *Hyogo News*, together with a dozen or more Japanese journalists. On our right we could look down on his Majesty, and against this we had been most particularly cautioned. It was strictly forbidden that we should do so, we were informed, and were we to do so—well, no one quite knew what might happen to us. As a matter of fact, when the critical moment came, each one craned over as far as he could, gold-laced chamberlains to boot.

From nine o'clock onwards guests began to assemble, and the corridors were crowded with persons in gorgeous raiment and costly uniforms. At about twenty minutes past nine a great smell of incense pervaded the chamber and this continued in a greater or less degree all the morning. By ten o'clock all the galleries were well filled, the two boxes allotted to the staffs of the various legations, the Empress's box and the body of the chamber alone being empty. Even on so august an occasion as this the detective *camera* was not absent, one had been placed between a curtain and a pillar almost opposite to the Imperial box. At half-past ten there appeared to be only some dozen foreigners in the House, which was then full, and where all those whom the official programme stated were entitled to be present were to go was a mystery. A very considerable number must have stayed away, which seems hardly probable, or the lists may have been revised, which appears more possible, for at no time were any of the galleries uncomfortably full. Just at this time the sound of trumpets without set people on the *qui vive*, but it was only a detachment of troops marching by, and conversation was continued in low tones. The wait was now becoming a trifle tedious, although no one had asked us to attend so early. We had mastered the not intricate details of architecture presented to our view, and the eye had become accustomed to the sheen of gold lace and the glint from decorations. While many of those outside would doubtless have given a finger to obtain a place inside, not a few of those inside wished they were outside for a few minutes. There is always matter for interest in watching a great crowd. At 10.30. His Majesty left the palace and proceeded to the Diet, where he was received by the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and members of both Houses, amid the strains of the National Anthem. At 11 o'clock the members of both Houses, fresh from receiving his Majesty, filed into the Chamber; the Peers, in full uniform, leading and taking up places to the left of the President. The Commons entered from the opposite side and took up places facing, and to the right of, the President, the whole company remaining standing. At this time, too, the various Foreign Ministers with their staffs took up the places in the gallery allotted to them, for they also had been in attendance upon his Majesty. Among the glitter presented by the uniforms of the *Corps Diplomatique* the plain dress suit of the American representative was as conspicuous as it is at State functions in Berlin, London, Paris, or Vienna. Several of the members of the Lower House stalked in with heads covered, the novelty of the situation no doubt producing forgetfulness. Each member was in ordinary evening dress, nor was there one who had had the temerity to appear in *hakama*, as many had threatened. Some may have essayed to do so and been turned back by the chamberlains and doorkeepers, for not one penetrated so adorned into the Holy of Holies. One missed, indeed, that staunch member of the old nobility who still clings to the Japanese dress and *mae-gami* (top-knot). At many a state ceremonial have we seen him. He may have been there to-day, for we did espy, among the uniformed crowd of Peers, one dressed as the foreigner dresses with the exception of his hair, which was done up in a *queue*. By this time all were in their places, and now indeed was the scene a grand one. A mass of gold from floor to ceiling, to the right, to the left, and in front was presented to the view; and the sombre dress of the newly elected members alone broke the effect and presented a striking and effective contrast to the uniforms and Court dresses of the "noble lords." A great hush had now fallen upon the assembly, for the Lord Chamberlain, having darted in to take a last look round, had whisked out again to inform his Majesty that his "faithful Commons," together with their brothers the Lords, were in readiness to receive him. At twenty minutes past eleven the procession entered the Chamber from a door to the right of, but behind, the President's chair, His Majesty being preceded by a couple of chamberlains and followed by the sceptre or Imperial Signature. As his Majesty ascended the *dais* all present made obeisance, the drawing in of the breath of those present as they bowed low being plainly audible. Count Yamagata, Minister President of State, then advanced, bowing and stepping alternately, and handed the Emperor the Imperial Message. At this juncture the stillness was almost oppressive until broken by His Majesty reading, plainly and distinctly, the Message conferring upon his subjects a Diet. The Message was very short, but his Majesty had only read the first line or so when the cannon at the forts boomed out a royal salute, and in reality it was to this accompaniment that the Message was read. The Message was, as we have said, very short, and no sooner was it disposed of than his Majesty retired, all present again bending low as he departed, the whole ceremony having occupied something like five minutes. The Imperial procession having been given due time to depart, those who had been present at the ceremony were allowed to go—their detention being explained as due to a desire on the part of the authorities that there should be no confusion. Once outside there ensued that mad rush and scramble for *jinrikishas* which accompanies every public function in Tokyo, but which only those who have experienced it can properly appreciate. Directly the visitor leaves his *jinrikisha* the police take charge of it and order it where they like; the only method of recognising your man is for him to wear your wraps; this he generally does, for it keeps him warm and renders your task easier. To return to the ceremony, it was too shortlived and too quickly got over to be very imposing, but it was nevertheless impressive, and as a spectacle magnificent. It is probable the majority of those present were hardly able properly appreciate the magnitude of the event of which they were either participators or onlookers; this will come on reflection.

As far as we were able to gather, everything passed off in the streets very quietly. It may be of interest to mention, now that the Diet is *sin fait accompli*, the names by which the whole and the parts will be known. Classically speaking the Diet will be the *Teikoku Gikwai*, but it will be, and is already commonly spoken of as the *Kokkwai Gijido*. The House of Peers is the *Kizokuin*, and the Lower House the *Shugiin*.

The Emperor's Speech, which we have since obtained, was as follows:—"I hereby proclaim to the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives that the institutions for the internal government of the country, for which I have worked hard these twenty years, are nearly finished. I hope that I may reap good fruit from their Constitution by working together with you, and thus help to make the power of my Empire and the patriotic and progressive spirit of my subjects manifest both at home and abroad.

"I expect to enlarge the power of my Empire by forming intimate relations with foreign countries, and by trading peacefully with the same. Happily my relations with the Treaty Powers are becoming closer day by day.

"Year by year our efforts must be directed to perfecting the organization of the Army and Navy, in order that we may be able to keep the peace both at home and abroad.

"Estimates for the 24th year of Meiji (1891) will be submitted to you by my Ministers of State. I hope that you, the members of this Diet, will deliberate upon them in an impartial spirit, and having done so will give your consent to them and thereby set a good example to those who may follow you in the future."—*Hyogo News.*

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, at the "Telegraph" Office, No. 60, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2715. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890. SIX DOLLAR PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $8,168,062 50
RESERVE FUND 5,482,127 00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 8,168,062.50

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

T. E. DAVIES, Esq. | A. MCCONACHIE, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. | S.C.MICHAELSEN, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. | L. POESNECKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK. | D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [8

RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890. [9

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager. [10

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. } Managing Directors.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. }
LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [709

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND CHINA FOR THE
"MERRITT" TYPE WRITER,
PRICE $20.00.

ALTHOUGH the "Merritt" cannot be manipulated so rapidly as the "Remington," "Hammond" and other high priced machines, a fair rate of speed may be obtained with a little practice, whilst the work produced is just as effective and the cost nearly one eighth of that of its competitors.

There is nothing to learn, the mechanism is of the simplest kind; and it is almost impossible to get out of order. ☞ COMPLETE for $20. It may be seen at work at our store.

Received per English Mail, Christmas Numbers of the "Graphic," "Illustrated London News," Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News "Yule Tide," "Ladies Pictorial," Pictorial World, Arrowsmith's Magazine, Art Annual. ☞ N.B.—The Pictures are not spoiled by crushing.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.
General Booth's "In Darkest England,"
Froude's Life of Lord Beaconsfield,
Caine's Picturesque India,
Marion Crawford's "A Cigarette Maker's Story."

A few copies of each of the above are to hand by the mail, and large supplies ordered in anticipation, will be here shortly. Orders should be sent in to us early.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1890 [7

W. POWELL & CO.

NEW CARPETS.
NEW MATTINGS.
NEW TAPESTRIES.
NEW TAPESTRY CURTAINS.
NEW TAPESTRY TABLE CLOTHS.

W. POWELL & CO.

Honekong, 29th November, 1890 [6

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
Commission Agents.

PURE SCOTCH HONEY, in 1lb. Bottles.
" " " in 1lb. Tins.
"ROBERT'S CANDIES."
A PURE and WHOLESOME SWEETMEAT.

For the Christmas Season we have now a large and well selected stock of WINES and SPIRITS, including our Special Liqueur Whisky, and A. V. Co. Brandy specially bottled for us. Guinness's Beer and Stout, Read Bro.'s Dog Head Brand. The A.D.C. Pilsener Beer, Liqueurs, all kinds, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1890 [892

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHRISTMAS, 1890!

CHRISTMAS CARDS for friends at home should be posted by mail leaving here November 12th.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s selections of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS have now arrived and includes all the most ARTISTIC PRODUCTIONS of the year:—
RAPHAEL TUCKS' and PRANG'S Prize designs, painted on Satin, Ivories and Porcelains.
NEW JAPANESE PAINTED CARDS.
A large variety of inexpensive CARDS.

Orders are now being taken for L. C. Co.'s CELEBRATED TEA "THE CUMSHAW MIXTURE."

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1480

CHAMPAGNES.
CLARETS.
BURGUNDIES.
PORTS.

Best brands-choicest vintages.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

Hongkong—18, Queen's Road.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

THE Gem Safety Shaver, an excellent razor that renders it impossible to cut the face.
A fine assortment of Photograph Albums of every size and description.
Photograph Books for unmounted views.
Scrap Books.
New stock of fine Russia Leather Goods consisting of Note Cases, Card Cases, Pocket Books, Purses, &c.
A quantity of New Pocket-knives of best quality, Razors and racing Knives.
New Chit Cases, Chit Books.
New Card Games for long evenings in great variety.
Games of Reversi, Spoof, Bezique and all ordinary Games.
All the Children's Annual Volumes.
Great Novelties in Bon Bons.
New stock of Tennis Racquets.
New French Ladies' Dancing and Indoor Shoes.
Men's Dress and patent Leather Shoes.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1890 [156

PIANOS ON HIRE. **A. HAHN.** PIANOS FOR SALE.

PIANO-TUNER AND REPAIRER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 2, PEDDER'S STREET.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1890. [1126

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

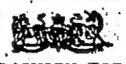
NEW HATS.

CHRISTY'S & HEATH'S Black, Brown and Grey FELT HATS.
DOUBLE and SINGLE TERAI and other SOFT FELTS.
Best English-made STRAW HATS.
LADIES' FELT HELMETS and CALCUTTA PITH HATS.
TWEED CAPS.

ROBERT LANG & Co.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1890. [139

For Sale.



STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office up to Noon on THURSDAY, the Eighteenth day of December, 1890, for the Purchase of the Steam Launch "UBIQUE" and Stores.

Length 58 feet, breadth 12 feet, draught 5½ feet.

The Vessel can be inspected daily off the Commissariat Pier, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Forms of Tender and information can be obtained on application at this Office between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Head Quarter Army Office,
Commissariat Buildings,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [1689

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. KUHN & Co., will submit for sale for One Week Only, first class jewellery, consisting of exquisite Diamonds, and Gold and Silver Watches, all of the latest make and style.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

KUHN & CO.,
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD

Hongkong, 10th December 1890 [1690

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "OCEANIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1890. [7

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "GHAZEE,"
FROM HAMBURG, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TOMORROW, the 9th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 7th December, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December 1890 [1643

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "OXFORD,"

Captain James, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1890. [661

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Steamship "BINTEO,"

Captain Klein, will be despatched as above, on or about the 11th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1890. [1671

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "ANCONA,"

Captain W. D. Mudie, will leave for the above places, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. [3

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship "HAILOONG,"

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1890 [1680

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

Captain Davies, will be despatched as above, on or about the 13th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1890. [1415

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, HODEIDAH, MASSOWAH, SUAKIM, JEDDA, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE and FIUME.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship "POSEIDON,"

Captain G. Semessich, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at NOON.

Cargo will not be received on board after 5 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1890. [1660

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship "MENMUIR,"

Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1890 [1675

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship "SEA WITCH,"

Tibbetts, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1890. [1518

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1890.

(Subject to Alteration).

ABYSSINIA...	SUNDAY	Dec. 14th.
PARTHIA.....	THURSDAY...	Dec. 25th.
BATAVIA.....	SUNDAY	Jan. 25th.

THE Steamship "ABYSSINIA,"

Captain Williamson, R.N.R., sailing at NOON, on SUNDAY, the 14th December, will proceed to VANCOUVER, *via* INLAND SEA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

To Vancouver and Victoria $210.00
To Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma.....$213.00
To Portland, Oregon.....$220.00
To Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul.....$260.00
To Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee ...$275.00
To St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati $280.00
To Hamilton, Kingston, London (Ont.), Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington $290.00
To Quebec, Boston, Portland (Maine)...$295.00
To Halifax, St. Johns.....$305.00
To Liverpool $325.00
To London, *via* Liverpool $330.00
To Paris and Bremen $345.00
To Havre and Hamburg $335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Return Tickets.—First and second class only.—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Points, and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted, available for:—
6 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare.
9 " " 50 per cent. " " "
(Time is reckoned from the date of landing to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)

Passengers to Pacific Coast Points and to Interior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets but who re-embark within 12 months from date of landing at Vancouver will be allowed 10 per cent. off the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to European points will be issued available for 12 months at double fares (Mexican Dollars.)

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [41

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 18th December, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool 325.00
To London..... 332.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1890 [2

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 21st day of December, 1890, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain K. V. Güssel, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 4 p.m., on 20th December, (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1890. [4

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* YOKOHAMA on TUESDAY, the 6th January, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 332.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1890. [3

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

LENSES.

RAPID RECTILINEAR LENSES by Taylor Taylor and Hobson with Iris Draphragins.

These are *bond fide* English made lenses and will give results quite equal to Ross or Dullmeyers lenses at a considerably reduced cost.

¼ pl.	½ pl.	¾ pl.
$20	$25	$30

MIDDLEMIRS CAMERAS.

The perfection of a Tourist Camera and Portable Camera of good solid construction manufactured expressly to our order, each with 3 double dark slides, tripod stand and case.

¼ pl.	½ pl.	¾ pl.

Kodak Cameras. No. 1, a most acceptable Christmas present to anyone.

PHOTO SUNDRIES.

Spare carries for Dark Slides.

Dishes :—Glass, Earthenware, Vulcanite, Measures, Mounts, Albumenized Paper. &c., &c., &c.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1890. [1635

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

☞ We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock :—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [5

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

DEATH.

On the 10th December, at sea, on board the steamship *Namoa*, Captain T. G. POCOCK, aged 45 years. The funeral procession will leave Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s offices, at 9 a.m., to-morrow morning.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PARNELL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, December 9th.

Mr. Parnell is going to Ireland to address meetings at the principal towns.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8 for 8.30 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE Master of Napier, Secretary of the British Legation in Japan, and Mrs. Napier were amongst the passengers who arrived here yesterday by the O. & O. steamer *Oceanic, en route* for England.

A LARGE fire has occurred at Yokosuka, a Japanese Naval Station, nearly destroying the town.

WE (*Japan Herald*) learn that Mr. Masuda Mankichi, the well-known diver, in concert with Mr. Omatsu Fujiemon, a well-to-do merchant of Kobe, intend raising the wreck of the Turkish frigate *Ertougroul*, permission having been given them to do so by the Mercantile Marine Bureau of Tokio.

WE hear on reliable authority that a boxing tournament is to be held at the Victoria Recreation Club on the 23rd and 24th inst. There are two classes arranged for, light and heavy weights, 10st. 5lbs. being the maximum for lights, and heavies anything over that. Good fun is anticipated.

MR. Enslie, who was officiating Consul at Yokohama, during the absence on leave of Mr. Troup, left on the 28th ulto. for Kobe, to resume his duties at that port. Mr. Enslie was much and deservedly liked in Yokohama, both officially and socially, and he carried away with him the best wishes of all who had the pleasure and honour of knowing him.

MANY foreign-built vessels have been granted American registers by special Acts of Congress. The latest vessel Americanized in this way is the steamer *Neptune*, built at Sunderland, England, in 1873. It would astonish those just people, who think the law against admitting foreign vessels to the States is rigidly enforced, to know how many of these vessels are flying the stars and stripes.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was among the first to point out the value of water-tight compartments in a ship. But his plan was to have the bulkheads absolutely water-tight and distinct from keelson to deck. Bulkheads with doors, sliding or otherwise, which are half the time left open, are not watertight. This fact is appreciated at last, for we now hear of steamers whose bulkheads between the watertight compartments are kept permanently closed.

THERE will be a Polo Match, Original Playing Members *v.* Club, at Causeway Bay at 4.30 p.m., on Friday, the 12th instant, and a practice game at 4 p.m.:—

Original Playing Members	*Club.*
Mr. Whitehead.	Major Hannay.
" Armstrong.	Mr. Boyd.
" Woodcock.	" Cruickshank.
Lieut. Steward, R.N.	Capt. Robinson.

ON the 24th ultimo, George Seymour, a seaman belonging to the S.S. *Abyssinia*, was brought up at H.B.M.'s Consular Court, at Yokohama, on a charge of stabbing Mr. W. M. Wright, Usher of the Court, when that officer was effecting his arrest as a deserter. The wound was a serious one and necessitated the removal of the usher to the hospital, where, latest accounts relate, he is progressing favourably. The case, after the preliminary canter was gone through, was formally remanded for a week.

A MEETING of the Sanitary Board will be held on Friday, the 12th instant, at 4.15 p.m. The following *agenda* will be considered by the Board:—"Letter from hon. Colonial Secretary regarding the pay of the Board's Inspectors. Mortality Returns for weeks ended the 29th November and 6th December, 1890. Reports having reference to:—Sanitary condition of a residence at Pok-fu-lam; cultivation of vaccine lymph; defective drains at Seymour Terrace. Superintendent's report for November."

THE *Choya Shimbun*, one of the leading Tokyo papers, is said to have been sold to the independent members of the Diet for $20,000 or $25,000, to be converted into an organ of the party. The paper will be made into a company with a capital of $50,000, divided into shares of $500 each. The shares are to be held by members paying the highest amount of taxes, and members of the *Daiichikai*, as well as in the name of the new writers who will be engaged, while the services of the present writers will be dispensed with.

IT is really awful the way foreigners are speaking about this McKinley Bill. They say that there will be no more trading with the United States. He, or it, we mean the McKinley Bill, is now closing up all our ports. There will be no more cargoes, so it is said, as we wont buy anything and the foreigners don't want to buy from us. It is dreadful, and yet many Bills just as fierce and strong in their way as it, have come and gone, and international trade has kept on growing. It is just probable that ships will continue to find cargoes in the American trade as of yore.—*Exchange.*

ON Saturday last, says the *Nagasaki Express*, the *Dai Ichi Sasebo*, a new steel gun-boat for the Sasebo Naval Sation, was successfully launched from the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding yard at Tategami, the christening ceremony being performed by Admiral Tsuboi, I.J.N., representing the Naval Department. There were also present, the Admiral's staff, Captain Ogata, I.J.N., and Mr. K. Yamagata, naval engineer; Messrs. M. Yamawaki (director), J. F. Calder (manager) R. Midzutani (engineer), J. G. Reid (ship-constructor), and others; and a large number of native and foreign visitors. At the appointed hour, Admiral Tsuboi was escorted to the platform under the vessel's bow, where he made a short speech, after which the signal was given, and, the vessel being released, she glided gracefully into the water, amidst the cheers of the spectators.

THE *Bombay Gazette*, after commenting upon the recent protest of the Foreign Community of Japan against being placed under native laws, without any of those guarantees which had previously been considered indispensable, winds up as follows:—"However, some such protest as this was inevitable, unless Lord Salisbury had obviated it by persuading the Japanese Government that such a change as that contemplated could not be carried out unattended with, at all events, temporary guarantees for the efficient execution of the new laws. One would have thought that after the Japanese had had recourse to European jurisconsults to frame their codes it should not have been a difficult matter to induce them to have recourse to the same assistance for administering them. But perhaps the heads of Japanese statesmen have been turned by the provision of a new Constitution and a new Parliament."

THE faithful horse, regarded as an investment, is one of the most precarious animals on earth. Some time ago a New Zealand sport bought an expensive yearling, out of Florence M'Carthy, and just as he began to congratulate himself on the prospective value of the animal, his purchase fell over a precipice and broke its neck. Then he bought the next yearling out of the same mare, and this costly animal turned a somersault in the paddock and broke its back. After this the speculator grew tired, and concluded that the particular family of horses in question was too much given to callisthenics to be profitable, so he looked on while his particular enemy purchased the next colt which came into the market, and smiled a cynical smile as he thought of the consequences. Only the third animal did not break its neck, and last season it started in eleven races and won them all, and now every time he sees it the maddened speculator opens his mouth wide, and lets his impressions explode.

A CRICKET match, "Stay at homes" *v.* Singapore eleven, is announced. Play commences at 2 p.m. to-morrow and will be continued on Saturday forenoon.

THE funeral of the late Captain T. G. Pocock, having been unavoidably postponed, will leave the offices of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co. at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A MEETING of the Victoria Preceptory and Priory, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday, the 15th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

THERE was a meeting of the Finance Committee this afternoon, convened to consider the various items in the list of extraordinary public works which could not be dealt with at last Thursday's meeting. A report of the proceedings will be given in our issue to-morrow.

AN American paper says:—The officials of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have made millions out of a deal in silver, just as though they had been a syndicate of American bonanza mine-owners and Senators and Representatives in Congress. Who says that China lags behind in the race of civilization?

A YOKOHAMA contemporary understands that a movement is on foot amongst the American community at that port to show their appreciation of the services of Mr. C. R. Greathouse as U. S. Consul-General, who leaves there in a very short time—by either entertaining him at dinner or by presenting him with some testimonial.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, Messrs. Kuhn & Co. have most thoughtfully solved the Christmas present difficulty for those who were in doubt as to the most suitable gift for their best and dearest. They have specially imported a collection of jewellery consisting of diamonds, set and unset, rings, pins, gold and silver watches, etc., etc., even the least of which would be a princely gift. We strongly recommend all those who seek much for little to pay Messrs. Kuhn & Co. a visit.

A CHINAMAN named Yun Hon, who a few days ago had a quarrel with a fellow coolie over a woman with whom they had both fallen in love, was shot by his rival to-day, about noon, at No. 8, Yum On Lane. The murderer, accompanied by two friends came into deceased's room and as soon as he presented himself was shot down by his rival. Five or six shots were fired into the body, but when the affair was discovered some little time afterwards, the man was still alive and was sent to the hospital expiring on the way. The police are making every effort to get the murderer.

THE *New York Maritime Register* thinks "the English have a good thing in their government Board of Trade. It is exactly what its name implies, and despite the growls of our transatlantic cousins against many of its rulings it is of great use to the trade and shipping of the country. We need something of the same kind. As it is everything that the government has to do with trade and shipping is managed through the Treasury Department, with the result that the work cannot receive proper attention." "A good *thing*" indeed! As far as is known up to date the English seafaring community would willing swap systems with their American cousins, if the latter really need "something of the same kind" in their country. We would recommend the *Maritime Register* writers to look over a few copies of the shipping gazettes published in Liverpool and London before pressing the matter home to the people of the States. This should be done upon the well-known principle of "look before you leap."

THE *Japan Gazette* of the 1st instant alludes to the late attack on the Russian Legation at Tokio thus:—During the last few days young Japan in the capital has sought, and with success if such a term can be used in this connection, to pose in a disgraceful light. First there was the display of gross rudeness towards foreign ladies near Atarashi-bashi, and then followed the incident at the Russian Legation on Saturday. The latter occurrence seems to be more serious than was at first reported. We learn from one who was present that a number of ladies and children had assembled in the summer-house at the corner of the Legation compound that they might witness the passage of the Imperial procession. Shortly after the Emperor had passed, a stone was thrown at the ladies and children from the street. No notice was taken of this, however; but later three or four others were despatched from the thoroughfare. In the interests of safety it then became necessary to remove the children. The ladies remained and had to encounter a perfect shower of missiles. At this point the police apppeared on the scene, and motioned the ladies out of the way of the danger. This scene had been witnessed by a number of the Japanese servants attached to the Legation, who retaliated by casting tiles at their assailants. Then ensued a regular affray, subsequently ended by the police. The windows of the Legation outhouses were wrecked, and several of those who participated were wounded. Apropos of this *contretemps*, a native paper states that the police have taken into custody a man named Nagashima Misao, a native of Saitamaken, but at present residing in Tokyo, as being concerned in the disturbance. Five other men of the *ooshi* type have also been arrested.

PIRACY IN THE CHINA SEA.

In these piping times of peace it seldom falls to our lot to have to chronicle such horrible tragedies as those that were enacted on board the coasting steamer *Namoa* yesterday afternoon. Hongkong was awakened this morning with the startling intelligence that Messrs. Douglas Lapraik's steamship *Namoa* had put back to port after having been captured and looted by a gang of pirates, and color was given to the story by it being quickly seen that the *Namoa's* flag was flying half-mast, and it was soon ascertain beyond doubt that the rumour was only too true. The vessel had been attacked, the Captain, a saloon passenger, and some of the crew murdered. The attack was planned on much the same lines as was that on the *Greyhound* on the 17th of October 1885, and the whole scheme was carried out in a manner that proved everything had been most carefully arranged before hand, and the plan of attack evidenced a thorough knowledge of the rules of the ship on the part of the author or authors, as will be seen from the details which follow. This makes the fifth foreign ship that has been attacked by native pirates in the immediate vicinity of Hongkong within the last 27 years which fact will surely have due weight with the authorities and the shipping companies themselves, and be the means of inducing them to invent some preventive measure which will place beyond possibility a recurrence of yesterday's tragedy.

The following accurate details of this occurrence are obtained from the most reliable sources:—The *Namoa* left Hongkong at 8 o'clock yesterday morning on her usual coasting trip bound for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, having on board five saloon and 240 Chinese passengers. Nothing unusual occurred until 1.15 p.m. acting on a preconcerted signal about 35 or 40 of the Chinese passengers showed themselves in their true colors and armed with revolvers and cutlasses began their murderous work. Dividing themselves into four parties they simultaneously attacked the officers' mess room, the bridge, the engine room, and the after saloon where the Captain the chief officer and four of the passengers were at tiffin. Mr. Petersen, light-house keeper at the Lammocks, who was on deck aft was at once murdered—four shots being fired into his head—the deck where he fell being covered with blood. The course of the *Namoa* was now altered by the pirate Chief and she was steered out to sea—ultimately being taken outside Pedro Blanco and then slowly back to Mendoza Island where she was anchored by the pirates about 7 p.m.

In the meantime a wholesale fusillade was being kept up on board the ship, the miscreants firing into the saloon and throwing "stink-pots" down, endeavouring to suffocate those whom they could not reach with their bullets. After indulging in this amusement to their hearts content they ultimately sent a deputation down to the saloon to inform the Captain and passengers that if they came on deck and quietly submitted to be locked up whilst the ship was being looted, no harm would come to them. This apparently was agreed to, and while in the act of obeying their summons poor Pocock was shot down. The bullet entered his right breast and no doubt penetrated the lung. He was conscious to the end, and did not seem to suffer much pain. All that could be done for him under the circumstances was done. In the meantime Mr. Richardson the second officer—who is acknowledged to have acted cooly and bravely all through the trying ordeal—was marched around to collect the passengers and officers. When this was done and the pirates had them all safely barricaded in the Captain's state-room they seemed to devote the whole of their attention to looting and did not molest their prisoners further. After turning all the Chinese passengers out of the 'tween decks they proceeded to business in earnest and are said to have made a very good haul. They also ransacked the baggage of the European passengers and looted them and the officers of the ship of everything of value including gold watches, &c., not forgetting a bundle of Manila lottery tickets that were in the possession of one of the officers.

Notwithstanding their wanton cruelty in murdering two men in cold blood, booty seems to have been the chief object of the pirates, for had they chosen they could have massacred every living soul on board. They stove in and destroyed every boat on the ship and it really seems that at one time the fate of their unfortunate captives hung in the finest of balances. No doubt the miscreants were highly pleased at the successful issue of their adventure, and having made such a prize were anxious to get off with it. On coming to anchor at or about 7 o'clock they signalled to four confederate junks which were waiting for them; these came alongside and took the booty on board. They are supposed to be Hongkong junks but no one, apparently, was in a position to take their numbers. When all was ready and the junks loaded the pirates forced the firemen to draw the fires and also to blow steam off, and as a reward for these services threw them a bag of dollars (supposed to be about 200) before finally taking their departure. Once over the side it may be supposed that it took but a short time for the prisoners (who had hitherto been barricaded in the state-room, guarded by four pirates) to break out. The anchor was slipped, steam got up and the *Namoa*, under the command of Mr. Eldridge the chief officer, made the best of her way out to sea, and was safely brought into Hongkong harbour at 8 o'clock this morning. It's seldom that such a tale of the sea is to be told in these days, but all things taken into consideration the marvel is that so many escaped with their lives, which doubtless they owe chiefly to bad marksmanship and faulty weapons. Besides Captain Pocock and Mr. Petersen, who were shot down in what can only be called cold-blood, the pirates are responsible for the lives of two Malays, one of whom they wounded and threw overboard and another who died in the Civil Hospital this morning from the effects of a shot in the groin. There are also two Chinese cooks who are wounded, and the 2nd engineer who was shot through his wrist, and the 3rd officer who has a bullet in his arm. The latter four are in the Civil Hospital whither they were removed on the arrival of the *Namoa* this morning, and where, under the skilful hands of the talented medical staff of that institution, they will doubtless receive every attention and speedy relief.

In the foregoing hastily written report there are, perhaps, gaps which we cannot fill up in a better way than by attacking the statements of two of the officers of the *Namoa*. As they were in different positions in the ship until they were finally imprisoned in the Captain's room their stories will have additional value.

Mr. Alex. Jones, 3rd engineer, who was in the engine room at the commencement of the attack, says:—The first I knew of the business was when Eddy, the 3rd officer, came down into the engine room pursued by some of the pirates. We planted under the boilers and remained there until Richardson came down at the instigation of the pirates and induced us to come up on deck. In the meantime Ramsay—who also behaved splendidly—was returning the fire of those above with lumps of coal, and was eventually shot in the arm. We left the engine room and went on deck only to be marched under an armed escort to the state-room where we found the rest of the officers and passengers already imprisoned. The pirates no sooner had us in there than they commenced looting our cabins, and needless to say cleaned us out of everything that they considered of value. In some cases they did not wait to ransack the lockers but bodily and took them and their contents away to be examined at their leisure. Mr. Richardson was made—under a guard of some twelve revolvers—to collect the passengers and crew and finally when they were safely barricaded in, the pirates gave us little thought, and went cheerfully on with looting and feasting. They had a thorough "jamboree" and no doubt were well satisfied with the results of the day. When we once got rid of them it did not take us long to slip the anchor, get steam up, and make our way into harbour here. Another officer who must have as many lives as the proverbial cat was good enough to let us have his version of the affair. He says:—The first I knew of the business, or that anything out of the ordinary was occurring on deck, was by hearing a dog making a tremendous row on deck. I was in my cabin at the time, but went out to inquire into the matter and the first thing I saw was a scuffle between one of the quarter-masters and a Chinaman, there were also eight or ten Chinamen firing revolvers off aimlessly apparently, but making a hideous row. I went up to see the quartermaster and found he was wounded, and on looking round noticed that I had become a target for the group of whom I've spoken. I made the best of my way aft to the saloon, but had to "run the gauntlet," and how I escaped is a miracle for no less than five men fired point blank at me. One shot grazed my cheek and the bullets were flying about like hail in a storm. However, I got safely to the saloon which to my surprise I found empty, but on calling out I was answered by Captain Pocock, who was then standing at the entrance to the boy's room. He made some casual remark to the effect that this was a bad business. I then proceeded to open some of the ports for the stench from the "stink-pots" that had been thrown down the saloon was unbearable, and the room was full of smoke. We held a council-of-war (with the length of the saloon between us) and thought it would be better to await results where we were. In about a quarter of an hour's time a deputation consisting of the ship's carpenter and a fireman came down from the pirates and informed us that if we went up and quietly submitted to be imprisoned whilst they looted the ship no harm would come to us. Pocock and I discussed it and agreed to go up, for, said I, we might as well be shot on deck as anywhere else, he led the way and while in the act of stepping up the companion, was shot down. I then decided to remain where I was, but in a little time the second mate (Mr. Richardson) came to say that the Captain had been shot. I then went up and was at once confined with the others in the Captain's room. He had been shot in the breast and was not then dead: I washed his face with water and we did all we could for him. He died about 20 minutes after being shot. A quarter of an hour or so elapsed, and then the balance of the crew were brought in, making ten in all, but after this we were in no way molested for the pirates who were going on with the looting and apparently had quite enough to do in that direction. When we came to anchor, which was at about 7 o'clock, our captors signalled—with the steam whistle—to their confederate junks. There were four of them, I think, and they took on board all the booty which had been collected from the ship. None of the cargo, so far as I know, was touched, but it is computed that they got close on $20,000 worth of valuables and property from the unfortunate passengers. The pirates had a distinctive badge consisting of a knotted piece of red tape to which was attached a *cash*. They also carried their revolves suspended from their necks by halyards, and were under the command of one chief who was here there and everywhere." The following is a list of the saloon passengers Mr. E. K. Chandler, Mr. Petersen (murdered), Captain Saunders, Mr. C. E. Mehta, and the Rev. Mr. Wales.

We are courteously informed that H.M. gunboat *Linnet* will leave for the scene of the attack to-morrow morning taking with her Captain Stewart of the Chinese Revenue Service. No doubt every effort will be made to bring the miscreants to justice.

Further interesting particulars will appear in our next issue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column].

THE SHOCKING PIRACY AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR,—After reading the report, in your "Extra," of the dastardly acts of pirates on board the *Namoa* while on the high seas between this port and Swatow yesterday, and gathering thereby an idea of the skilful and complete arrangements made by the villains who carried out their deadly intentions with such complete success; bearing in mind, too, the sad affair, of a similar nature, that occurred on board the *Greyhound* in October of 1885 I, and doubtless many others also, have come to the conclusion that some thorough preventive measures are an *absolute necessity*. As in the *Greyhound* affair, so in the case of the *Namoa*, the dastardly ruffians all went on board the steamer, in this colony, as passengers, carrying with them their deadly weapons either in their bogus baggage or concealed on their person. Now it is clear that the danger to which the travelling public and seafaring people are exposed, when sailing out of Hongkong, can only be removed by striking at the very root of the evil, which lies in the fact that there are not sufficient means at the Government's disposal to prevent passengers from going on board vessels with arms and ammunition. In the ports of China and Japan, this can be, and is, prevented by the Customs officers, but nothing of the kind is done here. Even after the stocking revelations in connection with the *Greyhound* piracy no steps were taken to prevent a repetition of those horrible atrocities. I maintain, and with reason, that a preventive service should be inaugurated here, and no ship be allowed to sail from the waters of this colony until *every* passenger and *all* the passengers' baggage has been thoroughly searched and the whole ship carefully inspected,—not only by the regular preventive officers, but also by special detectives. Had this been done years ago neither the *Greyhound* nor *Namoa* affairs would have cropped up to cast an indelible blot upon our shipping regulations and police system generally.

Thanking you in anticipation for favouring me with space in your columns for the publication of these suggestions made in the interests of the travelling public and those who "go down to the sea in ships,"

Yours, etc.,
OBSERVER.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1890.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:—

NEW YORK, November 10th.

Mrs. Leslie Carter made her first professional appearance on the stage this evening at the Broadway Theatre in Paul M. Potter's four-act comedy drama, re-written by Archibald Gunter, entitled "The Ugly Duckling."

She achieved a very decided success in her part, though her performance was not by any means faultless. The play itself may be referred to in the same terms. The most thoroughly satisfactory thing about the production was the acting of E. J. Henley, who sustained the part of Count Malatesta.

Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, the veteran medical director of the United States Naval Laboratory in the navy yard at Brooklyn, was sand-bagged Sunday morning and robbed. His condition is critical. There have been no arrests.

LONDON, November 10th.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says the defeat of the high tariff party in America has depressed the Russian tariff party.

The appeal of Castioni, the Swiss Radical, who was arrested in London on a charge of killing Councillor Rossi during the recent revolt in Ticino canton, and whose extradition was ordered by a lower English court, came up for a hearing in the High Court of Justice to-day. Sir Charles Russell, for the prisoner, argued that the Ticino movement was a popular revolution, and therefore the killing of Rossi was a political crime, for which his client could not be extradited. The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

At the opening of the Newington and South London Sessions the chairman, Mr. Ralle, in charging the Grand Jury only refered briefly to the cases of Frank P. Slavin and Joe McAuliffe, saying:

"It is needless for me to remind you that a prize-fight is an indictable offence." The jury did not hesitate, but returned a true bill against them. Both pugilists with several of their friends were present and listened attentively to the proceedings. Mr. Bowland will prosecute on behalf of the Treasury and Sir Charles Russell will appear for the defence.

Joseph Savory was to-day installed Lord Mayor of London with all the customary pomp attending the ceremony. The weather was fine, and large crowds lined the streets. A number of survivors of the Crimean war and Naval Brigade took part in the parade and were heartily cheered. The allegorical cars, especially those representing the colonies, were also cheered.

At the banquet in the Guildhall several speeches were made.

Referring to the relations between labor and capital, the Premier said that if they had an eight-hour bill forbidding men to exercise their strength and skill an hour or two more, thus imposing hindrances on production, they must be prepared to meet, as a natural result, the victorious competition of other countries where labor was not so embarrassed. The Government, he declared, would not interfere at all in the disputes between capital and labor. Unwise theorists and interested politicians might mislead some working-men, but the heart and mind of the country would remain patriotic and true to economic and commercial traditions.

The Premier said that he believed the McKinley bill was due to the idea that American pigs had failed to receive proper treatment at the hands of Europe. He regarded the tariff question as the world's conflict of the future. "It will be an interesting consideration for us," he said, "whether our attitude can be sustained or whether the madness of our neighbors will force us to deflect in any degree from the sound and sensible position we now occupy."

The Premier declined to enter into political prophecies, the futility of which, he said, recent events had shown. For instance, Boulanger won the bye-elections in all the elections of France, but failed to win in the end; skilled wire-pullers in America were surprised at the sudden uprising of free trade, and European political men were equally astonished at the defeat of the Government in Greece.

Despite the order issued by the Government prohibiting the emigration of peasants and Polish Jews to Brazil, 30,000 have left Russia for that country during the past three months.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Stanley will prosecute Walter Barttelot and others who brought charges against him in connection with the controversy regarding the rear guard of the Emin relief expedition. Stanley has retained George Lewis and Sir Charles Russell to conduct the case.

PARIS, November 10th.

The *Temps* says: The Stanley controversy must be referred to a court of justice. The honor of civilization is involved in the matter.

During the performance of "Faust" at Dunkirk, a tremendous tumult arose in the audience over the knowledge that the director was a German. The people demanded his immediate dismissal before the opera could be continued and the manager was obliged to accede to prevent a a riot.

Vice-Admiral Obry, commander of the French squadron in the Levant, is dead.

VIENNA, November 10th.

Count Maurice Esternhazy, formerly Austrian Minister to the Vatican, is dead.

BERLIN, November 10th.

A bloody conflict at Ottensen, in the suburbs of Hamburg, occurred to-day between striking glass-blowers and 300 polish "blacklegs." One man was killed and many were injured.

WARSAW, November 10th.

Large bodies of Polish emigrants are leaving Russia for Brazil to found colonies. Many go surreptitiously, as the Government does not favor the movement. Much concern is felt regarding the experiences of these emigrants after reaching Brazil, where the conditions of life are so dissimilar from those to which they have been accustomed. The Warsaw *Courier* has engaged Dymasinki, an eminent novelist and evangelist, to join a party of them incognito and accompany them to Brazil. He will embody the experiences of the party in a series of articles.

SAN JUAN, November 10th.

The Nicaraguan Minister of Public Works has advised the general agent of the Maritime Canal Company that the company has more than fulfilled its obligations as to expenditures on the work under the requirements of its concession. The Government has sent its congratulations to the company on the satisfactory condition of the work.

MELBOURNE, November 10th.

The labor unions are suspending their entrance fees in some instances and in other cases reducing them with the object of attracting laborers into the unions and thus renewing the strength which has been greatly shattered by the strike. The unions complain of the failure of the English unions to respond to the call for funds.

LONDON, November 10th.

In an interview to-day Mrs. Jameson denounced as a baseless fabrication the story that her late husband purchased a girl and turned her over to the natives to be killed and eaten, in order that he might have the opportunity of witnessing and sketching the cannibalistic scenes. She says the sketches were only incidents coming under his observation as a traveller.

PORTLAND, November 10th.

Articles of agreement for a fight between Jack Dempsey and Bob Fitzsimmons, the Australian, before the New Orleans Athletic Club for a purse of $12,000, were received here to-day and were signed by Dempsey.

The men are to weigh not above 154 pounds. The fight will take place January 14th. Dempsey will leave for the south to-morrow and on the 28th of this month will start for New Orleans.

VICTORIA (B. C.), November 10th.

An inquest was held this afternoon on the body of the Chinaman who was murdered on Saturday, and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Ling, the accused Chinese, who was committed for trial.

The murdered man was the prisoner's uncle and had worked in the canneries, sending his earnings to his nephew to put in the bank. The latter, instead of banking the money, gambled it away, and when the uncle came to Victoria he demanded his money. This led to the quarrel in which the uncle met his death.

NEW YORK, November 10th.

A special to the *Herald* from *La Libertad* says: The revolution which has been expected for months, and which has been gaining headway since the conclusion of the war between Salvador and Guatemala, has broken out in Honduras.

Tegucigalpa is in a state of siege. Telegraph communication direct with the capital has been interrupted, and it is believed that the wires have been cut, but this is not positively known. Several dispatches have been received by the Salvadorian Government in regard to the affair.

One is to the effect that on Friday last part of the garrison of Tegucigalpa revolted and under the leadership of General Longino Sanchez, took possession, after hard fighting of the Capitol building and arsenal.

Since then street skirmishing has been of daily occurrence, and Sanchez and his forces now have President Luis Bogran surrounded in one of the wards of the city, and it is believed he will be forced to surrender unless other garrisons arrive at the scene of the revolt within two or three days. The garrison of Inspection on the

Salvadorian and Nicaraguan frontiers are being pushed toward the capital by forced marches, only enough soldiers being left behind to prevent, if possible, an uprising

Several other army men have issued pronunciamentos and are hurrying with their forces to aid Sanchez. It is believed that the revolution will become general and Bogran be forced, if not captured, to leave this country. The garrisons now on the way to help him may revolt, as they have not been paid for some time and general discontent reigns, which is only kept in check by the officers in command.

Bogran has been regarded as a tool of Barillas, and has successfully bankrupted the country. Many people residing in the frontier districts have signified their intention of asking annexation to Nicaragua and Salvador. If Bogran fails there is a possibility that the country will, by common consent of the masses, be divided between Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua.

Presidents Sacaza and Ezeta have increased their frontier garrisons in consequence of the revolt, and have instructed their commanders not to allow any armed force to gather for the purpose of invading Honduras. They will maintain strict neutrality in the present international strife.

Sheriff Goldner of Queens county will not permit the proposed fight between George Godfrey, the Boston colored heavy-weight, and Ed Smith of Denver, to take place. The men were to meet to-morrow night in the new building of the Puritan Athletic Club on Borden Avenue, Long Island City.

The Sheriff, however, is determined to carry out his instructions, and if the principals show themselves in Long Island City they will be promptly arrested. The men were to fight for a purse of $2000 offered by the club, $500 going to the loser, and there is an outside bet of $2500.

BERLIN, November 10th.

It is safe to say that the preliminary inoculation work of consumptives has already been divided as follows: Professor Koch takes charge of twelve army hospital sheds erected in the garden of Le Charite Hospital according to the system of the Danish inventor, Doecker, which can be put up within a few hours.

Professor Bergmann takes the surgical cases among the consumptives in the Zugelstrasse Clinic.

Dr. Cornell, the renowned lung physician, has removed to this city, where he will receive consumptives in the newly founded Albrechtstrasse Clinic.

Dr. Levy will attend pauper patients in the clinic at 46 Prenzlauer Strasse as far as the limited accommodations of that place will permit. Dr. Pfuhl will attend the military consumptives.

I interviewed Dr. Nasse, assistant righthand man of Professor Beremann, as to the new cure. He advises foreigners to come here early, in order that they may find the quickest possible attendance the moment general inoculation begins, or, perhaps, even earlier than that.

November 11th.

Professor Koch has dismissed as completely cured several of the patients whom he had been treating for consumption. The method of treatment will be made public within three weeks.

A Frankfort telegram says: The Emperor has made a personal gift of $250,000 to Professor Koch and another of the same amount to endow a national institute for the production of the anti-consumption lymph used in Koch's process.

WASHINGTON, November 11th.

Professor Cyrus Adler, the celebrated Semitic scholar who has gone to Syria and Egypt as an agent for the exposition, left with a friend in Washington for the presentation to the board of commissioners a plan for the reproduction of the Tower of Babel as an attraction for the lake front or Jackson Park, in such a form that it might remain as a permanent ornament of the park system of Chicago and be used as a museum of antiquities.

CAPE TOWN, November 11th.

Major Johnston and Dr. Jameson, discoverers of a short route between Mashonaland and the sea by way of the Pungive river, have arrived. They report that the Manica country is being rapidly occupied by mining prospectors and farmers, who are ready to set at defiance Portuguese claims to the territory.

LONDON, November 11th.

Dr. Nansen, who crossed Greenland a couple of years ago, has been writing further details of his plans for reaching the north pole, which he will start to carry out in the spring of 1891. He says he expects to be able to pass through Behring Straits in June, but he anticipates local difficulty in getting his small vessel as far west as the New Siberian islands. He believes that August or the beginning of September will be the most favorable time for pushing north.

He intends to use a small captive baloon, in which he can ascend 100 feet or so, for the purpose of studying the condition of things for a large distance around him. He hopes to get into loose ice and make the journey rapidly at least as far north as Bennett island. When he reaches a permanent ice cap he will simply look for the best place to enter it, and will then wait for the ice to carry him whither it will.

He thinks the chances are good that he will be carried across the pole, or very near it, and into the sea between Spitzbergen and Greenland. If it is summer when he arrives there he thinks he will probably get into open water near latitude 80 degrees north. If it is winter, however, he is likely to drift south along the east coast of Greenland and come out somewhere the following summer. If the ice floes crush his ships Dr. Nansen thinks there is still an excellent chance that he will get through all right. His party in that event will live on the ice floe instead of in a cabin on shipboard.

They will have warm tents of double thickness of canvas or similar stuff, well filled with reindeer hair. Such tents will be very warm and also very light.

It is well known that several ship parties, including the *Hansa* crew and a part of the crew from the American exploring vessel *Polaris*, drifted hundreds of miles on the ice and finally reached a place of safety.

WASHINGTON, November 11th.

Advices from Granada, Nicaragua, the scene of the recent earthquake, are to the effect that within a radius of 300 miles there are twenty-five volcanoes, none in the vicinity of the city, however, being active, and many prophecies have been made as to the ultimate fate of Granada, some persons agreeing with a noted French expert that the city will sink out of sight, or that a volcano will be thrown up in its midst. It is difficult to determine the cause of these seismic disturbances, although it is claimed that they result from atmospheric changes, last season having been hotter and drier than any for years. Many buildings have their walls badly cracked. Thousands of the inhabitants have fled to adjacent towns.

CHICAGO, November 11th.

Three damage suits for $100,000 each were begun in the Circuit Court this afternoon by Albert J. Stone against Mrs. Celia Snell and her husband, Albert J. Snell. For several days the local papers have been publishing communications and interviews with the defendants in which Stone claimed there were strong insinuations that he was the murderer of his father-in-law, Millionaire Amos J. Snell.

The attorneys do not assert that the charges are open, but insist that any one reading the articles cannot help concluding that the defendants accuse Stone of the crime for which William Lescott is supposed to be in hiding.

NEW YORK, November 11th.

The Directors of the Puritan Athletic Club to-night decided to postpone the match between Smith, the Colorado champion, and Godfrey, the colored pugilist, for two weeks, on account of the carpenters' work on the club-house being incomplete.

The *Herald* believes that it has solved the Yonkers mystery by finding James H. Edgar, who was at first supposed to be the suicide found in the Getty House. The man answers to the name of McPheeters, and says he does not know Edgar, but the two men tally exactly and the probability is that they are one and the same.

There was a general and important upward reaction in the stock market this morning, due to the improved financial aspect in London. Early cablegrams announced that £2,500,000 in gold was on the way from the Continent to the Bank of England, and that confidence consequently, to a large extent, was restored. Stocks on the London Exchange opened ½ to 3½ higher and at the close were rampant, everybody scrambling to purchase and prices leaping up 2 per cent. at a bound.

During a fight at St. Cloud, N. J., last night Robert Todd pulled his adversary's face down against his own, got his under lip in his mouth and bit a piece out of it. The wounded man's yell of agony brought a third man to the scene, and he dragged the two enemies apart. Todd arose from the floor and deliberately chewed and swallowed the piece of human flesh, which was an inch long and three-quarters of an inch wide.

The assignment is reported of John T. Walker Son & Co., importers, etc. They are rated by R. G. Dun & Co. at over $300,000. The firm is composed of John T. Walker, John W. Coombs and Joseph Walker. William T. Ryle is made the assignee. The cause of the failure of Walker & Son was the inability of Nightingale Brothers & Knight, of Paterson, N. J., silk manufacturers, to liquidate their liability to the firm. According to Assignee Ryle, the Paterson firm owes the estate of John T. Walker & Son $410,000 of which $100,000 is overdue. The active capital of Walker & Son for the past two years has been $300,000, so they were unable to withstand the loss. The firm has been carrying a heavy load for the past four years, and whenever the Paterson firm was unable to meet its obligations it was taken care of. Owing to the tight money market and a suspicion as to the silk firm's paper, caused by several recent failures, the firm was unable to get the usual accommodations and suspended payment. The liabilities are $1,100,000. The nominal assets are $1,300,000, composed of $500,000 in merchandise and $800,000 worth of accounts and bills receivable, of which over $100,000 are due from Nightingale Brothers & Knight.

Henry M. Stanley was tendered a reception to-night in the Metropolitan Opera-house. There were at least 3,500 persons present, who came to welcome the explorer and to assist financially the Convalescent Home at Summit, N. J., the managers of which, with Stanley's permission, organized the reception.

Stanley was given $5,000 for the evening and the balance of the receipts, which amounted in all to $14,000, was given to the Home.

Chauncey M. Depew introduced Stanley with warm commendation of his work and pluck, and the lecturer was heartily received. The title of the lecture was "The rescue of Emin Pasha; the Forests, Pygmies, and march across the Desert." The lecture was extremely interesting.

Stanley skimmed rapidly over the journey to the coast at Zanzibar, but dwelt on their subsequent difficulties there with Emin Pasha. It was not until they were approaching the coast that he said they learned of the rivalry between the English and Germans to curry favor with the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Emin was a German and was influenced by his countrymen. They found that his gratitude was not very deep. He had embraced the members of their expedition at the barquet given him at the coast with apparent affection, and in going out fell over a balcony and was injured. They were not allowed to see him at the hospital. His subsequent incivility had been fanned into hostility by his countrymen. Emin had been fourteen years absent in Africa.

Stanley, in concluding, spoke of the arrangement between England and Germany concerning this territory which had been brought about partly through his urgent demands for an understanding.

He received 200 or 300 persons after the lecture and shook their hands. Immediately after the lecture to-night a number of press representatives called upon Stanley to see whether he would make any answer to the many charges which have lately been made. Stanley would make no statement further than to say the public might look for some startling reports from London to-morrow or next day.

LONDON, November 11th.

The police of Hamburg have made extraordinary discoveries regarding frauds practiced on emigrants shipped from that port to Brazil. Many emigrants suppose that their destination is North America, while others, who know that they are going to Brazil, have been told that the Pope would see them provided with land and houses. Guilty agents are being rigidly prosecuted.

It is reported that Boulanger has left the island of Jersey for an unkown destination.

At the conclusion of the hearing on appeal of Castioni, the Swiss radical who killed Councillor Rossi during the recent revolt at Bellinzona, Switzerland, the Court granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Castioni was discharged from custody to-night.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 11th.

Grand Duke Nicholas is about to be transferred from Yalta to his residence here. His doctors declare he is incurably insane.

PARIS, November 11th.

Chiche, a Boulangist, in the Deputies to-day made an effort to have the secret service vote suppressed, on the ground that it was used to corrupt electors. Constans, Minister of the Interior, refuted the assertions, and the vote passed by 310 to 120.

DUBLIN, November 11th.

The Judge of the County Court of Tipperary to-day sentenced Mr Walsh, editor of the Cashel *Sentinel*, for publishing a speech in which John Kelly quoted Mr. Gladstone about Michelstown. Mr. Walsh gets three months' imprisonment.

The eviction outrages on Mr. Teipherr's estate in Fulcarragh, which were interrupted some months ago, have been resumed. It was a bitterly cold day, with a storm of wind and rain, when a large police force formed a double cordon around the houses. Two men, named Swift and McNeill, were repulsed while attempting to pass the cordon. They were marked with chalk for the purpose of future identification. A number of emergency men were assembled, armed with hatchets, pick axes and crowbars.

Sixteen families were turned out of their homes, of which two were causes of exceptional hardship and cruelty. A poor woman, just recovering from her confinement, was driven out with her new-born baby to the wretched shelter of a ruined stable. Some English soldiers, touched with pity, gave the poor creature a little aid and comforted her as best they could. A number of English visitors witnessed the evictions and afterward held an indignation meeting, denouncing the action of the owners of the estates. In the houses where evictions were expected no potatoes were found, but in one house where evictions were not looked at for two tons of excellent potatoes were discovered.

Intimations.

1890 CHRISTMAS 1890

WINES, SPIRITS AND MALT LIQUORS FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON.

WE are now prepared with a Large Stock of our specially guaranteed Brands of WHISKIES, BRANDIES, SHERRIES, PORTS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES, &c. for which we respectfully invite sample orders, for comparison.

SOLE AGENTS for S.S. (Specially Selected) Fine OLD MELLOW WHISKEY, 10 Years in Bond, the most popular Whiskey in China—$10 per Case.
TAYLER'S SCOTCH CREAM WHISKEY, 5 Years' Old—$9 per Case.
THOMSON'S ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY (in Jeroboams)—$9 per Case.
SAZERAC DE FORGE ET FILS well-known *, **, ***, BRANDIES, to which were awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition.

JAUNAY ET CIE., REIMS,

PREMIERES CHAMPAGNE.

In ½ Pints, Pints and Quarts,

a high class Medium Dry Wine,

specially recommended.

Attention is directed to our Fine Fruity and Old Tawny (Invalids) Port, also Sherries (Blue, Yellow and Green Seals), Clarets (Chateau Palmer, Chateaux Leoville and St. Julien.) These Clarets cannot be excelled. Dunville's and Jameson's very old Irish Whiskies, Booth's Old Tom Gin, Finest Hollands (Van Hoytemas A.V.H.), Cherry Brandy (Pints and Quarts), John Crabbe & Co.'s Orange and Ginger Wine, and the leading brands of Liqueurs and Bitters always in Stock.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.,
(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION
OF
SUPERB JAPANESE PORCELAIN,
GOLD LACQUERWARE,
GOLD & SILVER INLAID BRONZES,
EXQUISITE VASES
IVORY CARVINGS.
All of the Highest Class.

BROUGHT DIRECT FROM JAPAN BY MR. SEIYEMON IKEDA, OF KOBE.

TESTIMONIALS

FROM H.R.H. Prince Albert of Wales, their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Several of the Princes of the Blood of the German and other Empires, whose autographs can be inspected at the

SHOW ROOM,

At MR. W. S. MARTEN'S 2, Duddell Street, which will be open to the public, on MONDAY NEXT, the 8th inst.

The most interesting and splendid Exhibition of Art Treasures ever opened in Hongkong.

SEIYEMON IKEDA,
Proprietor, from Kobe-Japan.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1890. [1652

NOTICE.

MR. S. IKEDA
from Kobe, Japan,
is leaving for that Port
ON THE 16TH INST.,
WHEN HE WILL CLOSE HIS EXHIBITION OF
JAPANESE FINE ARTS
NOW ON VIEW AT
W. S. MARTEN'S OFFICE,
2, DUDDELL STREET,

Hongkong, 10th December, 1890. [1689

OPENING OF THE JAPANESE DIET.

REPLIES TO THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The following is a translation of the Peers' Address to the Emperor, in reply to His Majesty's speech at the opening of the Diet:—

May it please Your Gracious Majesty:—

We, Your Majesty's loyal and faithful servants, the Members of the House of Peers, most humbly and respectfully desire to present an address to Your August and Enlightened Majesty.

Your Gracious Majesty's virtues are daily becoming more illustrious. Your Majesty has been pleased to promulgate a great charter and establish the Diet, thereby to collect the ideas of the many, and to promote, in concert with the people, the progress of the country. And now Your Gracious Majesty has been further pleased to call together both the Houses of the Diet, and to honour the House of Peers with Your Majesty's presence therein for the purpose of celebrating the opening ceremony, and has, moreover, been pleased to do us the honour of addressing to us Your Majesty's benevolent Speech. We, Your Gracious Majesty's servants, wishing with all our heart for the prosperity of the Empire, and praying for the happiness of Your Majesty's subjects, most humbly pray that we may be permitted to offer our advice for Your Majesty's wise consideration, by expressing our humble opinions in strict accordance with the Great Charter. Thus most worshipfully have we ventured to address Your Gracious Majesty in reply to Your Majesty's benevolent Speech."

The reply of the House of Representatives was much shorter. It ran as follows:—

"We most respectfully beg to express our unbounded gratitude and satisfaction that Your Majesty has deigned to open the Imperial Diet and to address to us, Your Majesty's subjects, a gracious Message. We humbly assure Your Majesty that no exertions shall henceforth be wanting on our part to fully discharge our legislative responsibilities, and to be faithful to the trust reposed in us by our Sovereign and by the people of His realm."

These Replies were carried to the Palace on the 1st instant by Count Ito, President of the House of Peers, and Mr. Nakajima, President of the House of Representatives. The Emperor's answer was brief, but we (*Japan Mail*) have not yet procured an authentic version of it.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets, Marasmus* and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—"I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c., 143, Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.E. Any Chemist can supply it.—A.S. Watson & Co. (Ltd.), agents in Hongkong and China.—[*Adv.*

To-day's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 11th instant, at 8 for 8.30 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1890. [1677

TO BE LET, AT THE PEAK.

ON reasonable terms, "CRAGIEBURN," containing Dining, Drawing, Reception Rooms, Offices and 20 Bed-rooms, with two Tennis-courts.

Apply to the
SECRETARY,
Peak Hotel & Trading Co,

Hongkong, 11th December, 1890. [1691

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A MEETING of the Victoria Preceptory and Priory will be held on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1890. [1693

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PRINTING PLANT, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction on
SATURDAY,
the 13th December, 1890, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at the residence of Mr. S. A. Noronha, Zetland Street, as previously advertised.

The Entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

Also,

The PLANT and STOCK-IN-TRADE of Printing Establishment.

Catalogues have been issued, and the above is on view now.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [1686

Intimations.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1891.

HONGKONG DERBY.

SWEEPSTAKES of $20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing Entries, with $100 added for 1st Pony, and $50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies *bona fide* Griffins at date of Entry (SATURDAY, 17th January, 1891) First Pony, 70 per cent; Second, 20 per cent; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 10lbs. One-mile-and-a-half. (Nominations close to the Clerk of the Course at the Club on Saturday, the 27th December, 1890.

E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1890 [1601

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE 6th competition for the SUBSCRIPTION CHALLENGE CUPS & RANGE SPOONS will take place on SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, commencing at 3.30 P.M.

Ranges, 800 and 900 Yards; 10 shots at each. Entrance Fee 30 cents.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 3 P.M.

C. VIVIAN LADDS,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [48

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1890 [1691

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase FRACTIONAL CERTIFICATES at current market rates. Persons holding same are requested to apply at the Company's Office No. 4, Praya Central.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. [1649

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to Holders of the Shares in the above Company, bearing the Numbers specified below that unless the Call of Fifteen Dollars per Share, due on the 17th day of July, 1890, be paid together with Interest thereon at the rate of 12 % per annum from the said due date, to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 17th day of December, 1890 the said shares will be liable to be FORFEITED, and under the provision of Section X. Subsection VIII of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Board will pass the necessary resolution for the Forfeiture of the said shares Nos.

6/8, 127/146, 227/301, 327/356, 382/391, 407/441, 542/681, 997/1000, 1076/1101, 1118/1119, 1109/1248, 1342/366, 1527/576, 1797/1806, 1817/1826, 1837/1846, 1985/1996, 2017/2176, 2456/2525, 2771/1800, 2816/2825, 2851/2900, 3141/3155, 3166/3190, 3276/3295, 3301/3305, 3496/3505, 3601/3625, 3836/3885.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. WHEELEY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1890. [1598

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December instant, at Noon precisely, for the purpose of passing a special resolution that the Articles of Association of the Green Island Cement Company, Limited, be amended by adding at the end of Article 9th the words following:—

"Any Share, in respect of which all the Instalments shall not have been paid on or before the Sixteenth day of January, 1891, shall be forfeited, and any Shares so forfeited shall be deemed to be the absolute property of the Company and may be re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, as the General Manager shall determine, and any Member whose Shares shall have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding such forfeiture, be liable to pay to the Company all Instalments due in respect of such Shares at the time of forfeiture."

C. EWENS,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1890. [1662

THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Sixth Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 20th December, at 11 O'CLOCK A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th November, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1890. [1673

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

SHOOTING PARTIES, Picnics, Water Parties, Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, &c., &c., catered for at short notice.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1890. [1641

J. & R. HARVEY & Co.,
DUNDASHILL DISTILLERY, GLASGOW.
Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky.
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

MESSRS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually.

For Prices and Samples, apply to

G. RENNIE STEWART,
12, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.
Sole Agent for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1632

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48 Queen's Road Central. [921

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,
MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [913

A. G. GORDON & CO.,
LIMITED.
ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL and GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:
9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1890. [45

Masonic.

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPTER,
No. 218, S.C.

AN ADJOURNED CONVOCATION will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 8 for 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1890. [1658

EOTHEN MARK LODGE
OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1890. [1666

To be Let.

TO LET.

TWO Comfortable and well furnished Bed-Rooms, with or without board.

Apply to
Nos. 23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1890. [1359

TO LET.

NOS. 4, 7, 9 & 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

ROOMS in College Chambers
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.
OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.
TUSCULUM, MAGAZINE GAP.
No. 3, GOUGH HILL, The Peak, Furnished.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1890. [19

TO LET,
Immediate Possession.

OFFICES at No. 17, Praya Central (above Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co.'s Premises).

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 22rd October, 1890 [1246

TO LET.

BLUE BUILDINGS.—Ground Floor of No. 2. First Floor of No. 3.

MAGAZINE GAP.—Two Semi-detached Houses. Rent $45 each.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. [1648

OFFICES TO LET,
Possession 1st January, 1891.

THE FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1890. [1668

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE, 15, Praya Central.
2ND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to
LAI HING & Co.,
No. 153, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1890. [469

TO BE LET.

THREE HOUSES at Wild Dell Buildings, Wanchai Road.
A BUNGALOW and HOUSE on the Upper Richmond Road.
No. 1 RICHMOND TERRACE, Six Dwelling Rooms, English Kitchen, Fowl House, Conservatory, and well shaded Tennis Lawn.

Apply to
HENRY HUMPHREYS.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
On favourable terms, with Immediate Possession.

EIGHT HOUSES at "Mountain View," Peak District, near Plunkett's Gap.
If sold part of the Purchase money can remain on Mortgage.

Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP.
36, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 4th October, 1890. [1145

TO LET.

NOS. 25 & 27, ELGIN STREET, behind the Old Union Church.

Apply to
ACHEE & Co.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1890. [1514

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 247 per cent. —premium, buyers.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—$259 per share, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$93 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$63 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$118 per share, buyers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$325 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$88 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—$77 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co. —$36½ per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—130 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$13½ per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$165 per share sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures —$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$47 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$173 per share, buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$98 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$92 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$10 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$21½ per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$130 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ld.—$25 per share, nominal.
Punjom and Sungkie Dua Samantan Mining Co. —$2½ per share, sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ld.—$1.25 per share, buyers.
Imuris Mining Co., Ld.—$11 per share, sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$11 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$76 per share, buyers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—$475 per share, sales.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$105 per share, buyers.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—$14 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Ld.—$62 per share, buyers.
The Songei Koyah Planting Co., Ld.—$10 per share, sellers.
Cruickshank & Co., Ld.—$40 per share, nom.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ld. —50 per cent. dis., sellers.
The China-Borneo Co., Ld.—$11 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ld.—$18 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—$23 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ld.—$90 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ld.—$8½ per share, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$24 per share, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ld.—$30 per share, sellers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ld.—$20 per share, sellers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Ld.—$28 per share.
The Lamag Planting Co., Ld.—$6½ per share, buyers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ld.—$3 per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ld.—$2 per share, sellers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Ld.—nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ld.—$15 per share, sellers.
The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan.—$18 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Marina, Limited—par, nominal.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/4⅞
Bank Bills, on demand 3/5
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight...3/5⅛
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/5⅞
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/6
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....4.39
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.42
ON INDIA, T. T.....222
On Demand.....223½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T.....72
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

JOHANN, German steamer, 428, H. Bingo, 10th Dec.,—Quinhon 7th Dec., Salt.—Wieler & Co.
GLENFARN, British steamer, 1,409, Murray, 11th Dec.,—Bangkok 4th Dec., Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,109, Frampton, 11th Dec.,—Amoy 9th Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
NAMOA, British steamer, 863, Acting Captain G. Eldridge, 11th December,—put back.—D. Lapraik & Co.
KONG BENG, British steamer, 842, R. Jones, 11th Dec.,—Bangkok 2nd Dec., and Hoihow 9th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Meefoo, Chinese steamer, for Swatow.
Port Fairy, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Canton, British steamer, for Swatow.
Myrmidon, British steamer, for Singapore.
Arratoon Apcar, British str., for Singapore, &c.
Glenlyon, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Kitty, British bark, for Singapore.
Edendale, British steamer, for Kutchinotzu.

DEPARTURES.

December 11, *Namchow*, British steamer, for Singapore.
December 11, *Presto*, German steamer, for Hoihow.
December 11, *Mirzapore*, British steamer, for Singapore.
December 11, *Glengarry*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
December 11, *Don Juan*, Spanish steamer, for Amoy &c.
December 11, *Meefoo*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
December 11, *Arratoon Apcar*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
December 11, *Port Fairy*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
December 11, *Decima*, German steamer, for Hoihow, &c.
December 11, *Nansing*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
December 11, *Canton*, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Tamsui*, str., from Amoy.—29 Chinese, and 312 emigrants.

Per *Kong Beng*, str., from Bangkok, &c.—Mr. Crimpton, and 4 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Mirzapore*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Bragdon, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bragdon, Miss Belle Bragdon, Mr. John Bragdon, Mrs. Gage Hawkes, Mrs. T. S. Lowe, Mr. Mrs. Greenlee, Miss G. Greenlee, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Moore, Rev. P. E. Moore, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Nettie Oskamp, Messrs. T. W. Sandford, T. H. Stacey, and E. E. Everett. For Bombay.—Messrs. Fuckeerani, H. Khakee, and R. M. Danobhai. For Colombo. —Mr. R. Legrees. For London.—Captains G. A. Browne, P. Johnson, Messrs. E. O. Murphy and E. Browne. From Shanghai for Penang. —Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, Messrs. Westall and Bushby. From Japan for Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Welle. For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, and Mr. A. Macmillain.

DEPORTS

The British steamship *Taiwan* reports that she left Amoy on the 9th instant. Had fresh monsoon and clear weather.

The German steamship *Johann* reports that she left Quinhon on the 7th instant. Had light north-west winds up to Hainan; thence had strong east-north-east gale to port.

The British steamship *Glenearn* reports that she left Bangkok on the 4th instant. From departure to 9th, had moderate north-east winds and fine weather. From that date to arrival had strong east-north-east winds.

The British steamship *Kong Beng* reports that she left Bangkok on the 2nd instant; called at Hoihow on the 9th, left again on the 10th, and arrived at Hongkong on the 11th. Had strong easterly and north-easterly winds from Bangkok to Cape Padaran; thence to Gulf of Tongkong had light winds and fine weather, with strong northerly winds to Hoihow; thence to port had strong north-east monsoon and squally weather with high sea.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Shanghai.—Per *Glenlyon* to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Kutchinotzu.—Per *Edendale* to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Sophie Rickmers* to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie, 8th Dec.,—Yokohama 29th Dec., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
ASHINGTON, German steamer, 908, Zendel, 30th Nov.,—Shanghai 27th November, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
CHEANG CHEW, British steamer, 1,213, F. Webb, 10th Dec.,—Rangoon 23rd Nov., and Penang 27th, and Singapore 2nd Dec., General.—Bun Hin & Co.
CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,055, F. W. Phillips, 3rd December,—Bangkok 26th November, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
ELSE, German steamer, 747, M. Jebsen, 10th Dec.,—Singapore 2nd Dec., Sugar.—Melchers & Co.
EDENDALE, British steamer, 1,566, R. Humphrey, 9th Dec.,—Kutchinotzu 4th Dec., Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
FAME, British steamer, 117, J. H. St. John.—Hongkong Government tender.
FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, H. W. Hogg, 10th Dec.,—Shanghai 6th Dec., and Swatow 9th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FREJR, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 9th Dec.,—Pakhoi, and Hoihow 7th December, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
GLENLYON, British steamer, 1,410, J. Sommer, 10th Dec.,—London, and Singapore 3rd Dec., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KUMAMOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,240, R. Pender, 7th Dec.,—Kutchinotzu 2nd Dec., Coals.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
LORD BANGOR, British steamer, 1,911, H. Magill, 3rd Nov.,—Karatsu 28th October, Coals.—Captain.
LY-ER-MOON, German steamer, 1,238, G. Heuermann, 7th Dec.,—Whampoa 7th Dec., General.—Siemssen & Co.
MARIE, German steamer, 704, C. A. Hundewadt, 10th Dec.,—Haiphong 8th Dec., and Hoihow 9th, General.—A. R. Marty.
MYRMIDON, British steamer, 1,815, R. Nelson, 7th Dec.,—Nagasaki 3rd Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
NANZING, British steamer, 809, J. Hogg, 9th Dec.,—Manila 6th December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith, 10th Dec.,—San Francisco 13th Nov., and Yokohama 4th December, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
PEMBROKESHIRE, British steamer, 1,716, Dancaster, 17th Nov.,—Singapore 7th Nov., General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
PEMPTOS, German steamer, 1,541, U. Johannsen, 10th Dec.,—Singapore 3rd Dec., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, A. Benson, 26th Nov.,—Bangkok 18th Nov., and Anghing 19th, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, J. Fowler, 7th Dec.,—Bangkok 1st December, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
PICCIOLA, German steamer, 875, Th. Nissen, 24th Nov.,—Bangkok 14th November, Rice. —Melchers & Co.
PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,311, James Mooney, 27th Nov.,—Saigon 22nd Nov., Rice and Paddy.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
SOPHIE RICKMERS, German steamer, 2,003, John Gennerich, 3rd Dec.,—Moji 28th Nov., Coal.—D. Lapraik & Co.
THALES, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 3rd December,—Taiwanfoo 29th Nov., Amoy 1st December, and Swatow 2nd, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
TONGSHAN, British steamer, 1,111, Jas. Young, 24th Nov.,—Singapore 7th November, and Bangkok 17th, Rice and Timber.—Kia Tye Lung.
TRIUMPH, German steamer, 675, J. Bruhn, 2nd Dec.,—Whampoa 2nd Dec., General.—Wieler & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ARCHOS, British barque, 468, C. Hansen, 9th Dec.,—Amoy 6th December, Beans.—Captain.
BASUTO, British bark, 362, Petersen, 10th Dec.,—Amoy 8th Dec., Beans and General Order.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.
Continued.

CHARON WATTANA, Siamese bark, 656, W. L. Cain, 1st Sept.,—Wah Hin 13th August, Timber and Sapanwood.—Captain.
DONA BORTOLA, American schooner, 60, C. Blechart, 7th Dec.,—Yap 10th September, General.—Siemssen & Co.
DOM JUSTO, American bark, 746, B. Neilson, 30th Nov.,—Amoy 26th Nov., Ballast.—Russell & Co.
ERLKONIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
ELMHURST, British ship, 1,712, John Mackenzie, 3rd Dec.,—Cardiff 23rd July, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
JAPAN, Peruvian bark, 398, M. Janila, 17th Nov.,—Callao (Peru) 30th August, General. —Gonsalves & Co.
KAMBRILA, British ship, 1,952, J. J. Bowell, 27th October,—Singapore 11th Oct., Timber.—Captain.
KITTY, British bark, 850, H. Wilson, 17th Nov. —Haiphong 31st October, Coal.—D. Musso & Co.
K. WILSON, British brig, 280, C. Boysen, 10th Dec.,—Amoy 8th December, General.—Captain.
LOTHAIR, British bark, 793, Thos. G. Grass, 2nd Dec.,—Chefoo 22nd Nov., General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
L. HAGEN, German bark, 503, O. Busch, 6th Dec.,—Amoy 4th December, General.—Wieler & Co.
NANDIMO, British steamer, 397, Otter, 10th Dec.,—Newchwang and Amoy, 8th Dec., Beans.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SANTA CRUZ, British schooner, 920, D. D. O'Keefe, 20th Nov.,—Pellew Islands 11th Nov., General.—Wieler & Co.
SARA MERCEDES, Peruvian schooner, 245, A. Muniatgin, 4th July,—Saigon 27th June, Rice.—Captain.
SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,288, Chas. Zibbels, 30th October,—New York 24th May, Kerosene Oil.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
ST. NICHOLAS, American ship, 1,723, F. Carver 16th Nov.,—New York 29th June, Kerosene Oil.—Order.
TA HONGKONG, Siamese ship, 654, N. Steinbring, 6th Dec.,—Bangkok 21st Nov., General.—Chinese.
VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 25th Nov.,—Honolulu 21st October, General.—Chinese.

Intimations.

THE SHANGHAI CHROMO AND PHOTO LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Chromo Lithographers, Photo Lithographers, Lithographers Colourprinters, Colour Manufacturers, etc.

CAPITAL .....50,000 TAELS.
PAID UP .....30,000 TAELS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
H. VINAY, Esq., Chairman.
JOHN MAITLAND, Esq.
N. E. CORNISH, Esq.
YUN ZIN CHAI, Esq.
LUK KING NAM, Esq.
TSO TSZE CHIM, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER:
R. A. DE VILLARD, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

THE Company assisted by foreign (English) Chromo Artists and under foreign management undertake Artistic works of any kind, as reproduction of Paintings and Lithographic Art works, colour printing of any kind (almanacs, show cards, placards, plans, maps, charts, labels of every kind, Chops, etc.) in foreign and Chinese style. Embossing and printing of Monograms, fine art letter paper, cards, programmes, menus, etc., etc.

WALTER W. BREWER,
Sole Agent,
for Hongkong and the Southern ports.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1890. [1595

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

WINTER TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 (noon) to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
1 to 3 P.M. every half hour.
3 to 7, 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SATURDAYS.
NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.
CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.
12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1890. [698

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.
Hongkong 24th June 1881. [955

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
from the Office formerly occupied by Dr. ROGERS, to
No. 18, D'AGUILAR STREET,
(behind the Hongkong Club).
CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1890. [1481

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS 1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather.
CABINETS from $6 a dozen.
CARTES DE VISITE from $3 a dozen.
LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.
IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [1340

Intimations.

Dr. Knorr's
ANTIPYRINE.
(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
Hongkong, 20th Nov. 1890 [442

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [574

TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequaled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co., Ltd.,
16 Bund, Yokohama,
next door to
527] Farsari's Photographic Studio.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, Price 8 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [1639

CAUTION TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

RAHTJEN'S ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS.

Other makes than our original Manufacture are now being sold.

The genuine and only Composition connected with Mr. RAHTJEN himself is HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S and packages are marked with these words and Trade Mark *an open hand in red.*

REJECT ALL OTHERS.

Agents in Hongkong
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1094

Geo. Fenwick & Co.,
LIMITED,
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [159

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [15

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS,
YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, KOWLOON.
OFFICE—No. 12, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 25th August 1890. [26

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [22

Insurances.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 STG. payable at death, would cost per quarter at the rate of:—
£6 18 0 (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life;
or £9 11 6 (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years;*
or £11 4 6 (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years;*
or £13 0 0 (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

* Secured payments.

THE same provisons if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) £8.15.0, (b) £11.5.0, (c) £13.2.4, (d) £27.0.8 per quarter.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents;
982—4] STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1890. [1567

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [56

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [57

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [217

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TEO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1889. [1250

Hotels.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the 'River Steamer Wharves,' is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1047

THE HOTEL MARINA.

THIS strictly FIRST CLASS HOTEL, now moored in the Harbour of Victoria, offers guests exceptional advantages for Healthfulness and Refreshing breezes: the avoidance of street noises, and unwholesome odours, &c.

Grand Promenade Deck, Airy Dining Room, Ladies' Parlour, Billiard and Reading Rooms; Commodious Bedrooms, with separate Bathroom and Verandah to each.

The Table d'Hote is unexcelled.

The Hotel Launch runs regularly to and from Peddar's Wharf and the Hotel Free of Charge; for time table see Bills.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1890. [1178

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises.

MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress. [987

HAMPTON HOUSE,
51, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

TOURISTS and RESIDENTS will find home-like comfort at the above address, at very reasonable charges. Twenty spacious Rooms, each with Separate Entrance, Bath-room and Verandah.

SUPERIOR TABLE D'HOTE;
Prompt attendance. Central location.
51, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1890. [1131

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE Steam Launch "E L K"
Principal Dimensions are Length over all ..... 36 feet.
Breadth ..... 7 "
Depth ..... 5 "

The Launch has just undergone a complete overhaul.

The bottom recoppered and new decks laid. The Engines and Boiler have been put in first class order the cabin refitted and a new awning supplied.

Apply to
CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1890. [166]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY: PORT, IRROYS CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES, SODA WATER MACHINERY, JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS, BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. 11

NOW READY.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING, 1890.

A Full Descriptive Report, in pamphlet form.

Orders may be sent to the following Agents:—
Mr. W. Brewer.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.
or to
The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office,
Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1890.

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.

THE New Stem Winder and Enameled Dial

WATERBURY WATCH.

SERIES J.—For Gentlemen, or large size.
SERIES L.—For Ladies', or small size.

$4.75 each. Winds in less than a dozen turns; Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with all the latest improvements. A perfect and unrivalled timekeeper; reliable, durable and accurate, and also

SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The best form of the original Waterbury: offered at the reduced price of $3.70 each.

Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied by remittance for cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
Sole Agents in Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao.
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1890. [1198

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Peddar's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS for RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.

SAPOLIO.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S
SAPOLIO
OR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS

MAX HAASEN'S FRANKFURT on M. CONSERVED MEATS, VEGETABLES and FRUIT.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.

SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE LUMBER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER,
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [130

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner "MONTIARA,"
Length.....75 feet.
Beam .....18 "
Depth of hold.....7½ "
Registered tonnage .....75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons, dead weight.)

The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, and is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-wood frames. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, fastened throughout with 7 inch galvanized spikes, and newly re-coppered. She is lorcha-rigged with the best canvas sails. Draft of water 7 feet.

For further particulars apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1890. [579

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.